THE Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
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(With power to add to their number.)

Manager:
George Henry Whyting.

Sub-Manager:
William James Hayes.

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Two millions Sterling.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

STOLEN OR GONE ASTRAY.

A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG with white star on breast, answers to the name of "Sailor." Went astray on Saturday, 12th July, from Khetwady; any one bringing the aforesaid Dog to Messrs. Lawson and McKenzie, Ship Chandlers, Fort, will be handsomely rewarded.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

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MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.

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ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, Frost's Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope. Blocks to Match.

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NOTICE.

My Brother, Mr. James Gaynor, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

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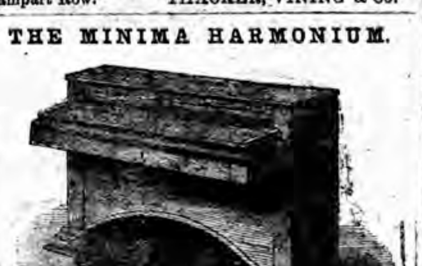

Length, 29 inches; depth, 14½ inches; height, 38 inches.

THE supports are fastened by hooks, and are easily separated, which admits of the Instrument being packed in a box of the following dimensions; viz. 31 inches long, 16½ inches deep, and 20½ inches high.

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Port	„	„	3	„	„	(Quarts.)
Do.	„	„	2	„	„	(Pints.)
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W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, have opened here a branch of their House, for Commission and General Business, to be carried on under the Firm of

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th July 1862.

MR. JOHN L. SCOTT is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. G. Sigg, to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

J. SIGG & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

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May 5th, 1862.

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Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on 'Essays & Reviews'); 2, Jottings from my Diary, Extract I.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. I. on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, No. 6, 'The Tempest'; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pryer's Pen and-ink Pictures of Passing People—No. 8. The Devotedly Attached Couple; 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, A Pushto Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 19th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Panchgunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 16th July 1862.

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Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	7 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 315 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	} 95
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 15TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 295 to 300
New Surat	" 305 to 307
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	" 310 to 312
New Oomrawuttee	" 295 to 300
New Compta,	" 295 to 300
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 400 to 402
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 285 to 290
New Veraval	" 288 to 293
Khandeish	" 285 to 290
New Poonchee	" 292 to 295
New Accote	" 345 to 316
New Mangalore	" 293 to 295

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	6-11 to 6-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-8 to 7-12 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 nominal.
	"	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE...................... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.............. 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight.............. 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅝d.
" 1 month's sight.............. 1s. 11½d.
" On demand
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland ....
Circular Notes .... s. 11⅜d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. H. M. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its branches.

JOHN CARONO,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight .... } 1s. 11⅜d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts................................ 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ⅛ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. "
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11⅜d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
" on demand ......
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. ......
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅜d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

if to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
if to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.

Hours of business................ ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 14	Echo (s)	Gautrman	Socotra 7 July.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Royal Saxon*, G. Brown, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The *Belle Virginie*, for Marseilles via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 15th JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt. H. N. Nanabhoy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass.

Victory.—11 chests Chundroose, 20 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co. ; 2 logs Wood, and 2 Saws, A. C. Brice and Co. ; 4 cases and 2 casks Sundries, Robert T. Crossley.

For Liverpool.

Alma.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons.

Bates Family.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur ; 32½ bales Wool, 97½ cwt., Delavurally Misroodin : 160 bales Madderroots, 564 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Levant.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Ewart, Latham and Co.

John Lynn.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Ramlall Bhaychund ; 25 bales Munjeets, 86 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Floating Light.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons.

Childwickbury.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt, Mooljee Dhunjee ; 50 hhds, Jingilly Oil, 204 cwt., 3 qr. 7 lbs, Mungesh Pandoorung.

Sam Mendel.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Robert Frith and Co. ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Chugun Nanchund.

Golconda.—19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Ebram Dada ; 57 bales Cotton, 199½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana ; 127 bales Cotton, 444½ cwt., Muncherjee Hormusjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Zouave.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Rustomjee Ruttonjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Brustall and Co.

Dora.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jamsetjee Eduljee.

Marseilles via Kurrachee.

Belle Virginie.—600 bags Coffee, 900 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Havre.

Novelle Antoinette.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Hongkong.

Preston.—296 packages Bhasabole, 270½ cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

For Singapore.

Preston.—8 bales E. P. Goods, 168½ corges, Tapeedass Vurjadass ; 28 packages Sundries, Chandabhoy Allybhoy ; 20 packages Sundries, Abdoolally Fujoolabhoy ; 2 kegs E. Sulphur, 6 cwt., Chandabhoy Allybhoy ; 10 packages Cloves, 12 cwt., 5 packages Black Aloes, 16 cwt., 2 casks Sulphate of Copper, 4 cwt., Abdoolally Fujoolabhoy ; 10 packages Cloves, 12 cwt., 7 packages Black Aloes, 19 cwt., 1 qr. 14 lbs., 3 casks E. Sulphate of Copper, 6 cwt., Chandabhoy Allybhoy.

For Calcutta.

Earl of Clare.—10 packages Chintz, 1,000 pieces, Golabroy Balmakund ; 1 packages Dark Blue Spanish, 16 pieces, Ewart, Latham and Co. ; 14 cases E. Chintz, 820 pieces, 10 bales Piece Goods, 400 pieces, Hurmuntram Rampersad ; 10 chests E. Colored Piece Goods, 600 pieces, Hurricurson Sittaram.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

150 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton......... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Trouson ... ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islads.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White...... ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co,
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Barttle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. July 10)

FOR TUTICORIN AND LIVERPOOL.

1152 Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR HONGKONG.

975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. July 2)
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Vurzdass (c. l. May 12)
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.

FOR MANILA.

885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

272 Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Nanabhoy & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.

369 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1019 Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co. (c. l. July 3)
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

565 Belle Virginie. (c. l. July 15.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 7)
456 Coringa, (s) Gray—W. Nicol & Co.
465 Tilly (s) Beyts, B. S. N. Co. (c. l. July 14)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.

250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c.l. July 7)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
Carlew, Nacoda.
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebbram.
609 Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebbram.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
1000 Iskunersha, Mahomed.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
490 Nedershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
1001 Norah Greme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
891 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.
1435 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jankins.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.
1131 War Cloud, McLey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1500 Malta, G. S. King.
1000 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
1200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
560 Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

736 Adeline, Tenas—Volkart Brothers.
458 Christophe Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brtohers.
585 Napoleon III., Versmee.
401 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

776 Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark .... March 18
731 Brandon, Umfreville ...
1106 Caduceus, Cass ....W. Nicol & Co. April 14
539 Chatham, Sayers .... April 1
710 Coleroon, Hale .... March 28
766 Coromandel, Thompson...W. Nicol & Co.
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath.
733 Clyde, Jourdain ....
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
955 Defiance, Galloway ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. April 12
826 Eloisa, Philpot...........
766 Empress of India, Thompson.
392 Freya, Major.............A. H. Huschke & Co. April 8
1057 Gloriana, Vaile ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw............Grey & Co.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour.
1354 Herefordshire, Escott ...W. Nicol & Co. April 25
1182 Indore (s) Jarman ......W. Nicol & Co. May 26
1108 James Smith, Calhoun... May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
763 Nile, Young ....W. &A. Graham & Co. March 4
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.
876 Queen of England, Oates.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough.
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.
847 Talbot, Spencer...........Grey & Co. June 15
923 Tyburnia, Cook .... May 19
688 Winterthur, Seavey ......A. H. Huschke & Co. March 27
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pare ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE AND KURRACHEE.

704 Phoebe Dunbar,—Campbell Mitchell & Co. Dec. 16

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn...

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1183 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw...........
700 Birkby, Purdy .... June 11
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray.Forbes & Co. April 26
1006 Charger, Smyth ....Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Try, San ......
1134 Epaminondas............... April 19
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillen—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ... May 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verral........... May 20
1218 Hurley, Puddemsey, Richardson.E. Bates & Co. April 16
1306 Inkerman ....Coupland & Co. May 13
1160 Inleven...........Coupland & Co.
726 Jelawar, Webster.........
1072 James Livesey, Broad...J. P. Cornforth & Co. May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn ....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, Neill ... May 5
1280 Lancastrian, Pearson...George S. King & Co. May 5
1081 Palinurus, Tegan......... June 19
1008 Peerless, [illegible]
878 Ralstan, [illegible]
[illegible] ...Lyon Brothers.
818 Rowantree, [illegible] Lyon Brothers & Co. March 16
1099 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee Apr. 26
1050 Shaftesbury Bennison....... May 19
986 Sillery, McAulay .... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks ....J. P. Cornforth & Co.
709 The Duke, Hawkins ....J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161 Talavera, Blair ....
783 Victoria, Sanderson ....John Clover & Co. March 14

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1045 Palmerston, Wilson.......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1003 Azuline, Manson ....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney ...Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 3
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost ...... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright ....Martin Young & Co. Feb. 17
1118 Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co. April 21
1564 Harmonides, Moran......Dady and Sorabjee.
810 James Jardine, Lermont.. April 24

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Haynes ....
844 Lucy & Harriet..................
419 Nanzig, Gibson.
478 P. J. F. Burchard, Brahbering.
680 Ville de Cherbourg............S. Tyabjee & Co. April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1059 Charles, Pollybank.........
929 Missouri, Calhoun .... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Willy ....

FROM SWANSEA.

Nansing, Gibson .... May 25

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1117 Edmund Kaye .... May 27
1197 Witch of the Wave ....

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.

1260 Earl of Elgin.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

869 Albert Edward, Mason... April 30
860 Alipore ....W. Nicol & Co. April 20

FROM BEYPORE.

640 Sarah, Love.

FROM THE CLYDE.

629 Caledonian, Mcmillan...
917 Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
930 General Neil, Clarke ...
462 Ino, Macfie ....W. Nicol & Co. May 1
799 Lord Brougham, Herting.
761 Sailor, Prince ....

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

789 Anne Mary, Jessyman ....Coupland & Co. Jan. 8

FROM CHINA.

1360 Countess of Elgin.........Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM ADEN.

644 Carnatic ....

FROM CALCUTTA.

Duke of Wellington ......
Glen Isla.................
Peerless ....
Tasmania..................

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

474 Alice, Anderson .... April 4
600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings...
498 Electric, Sprott ....
413 Euphrates, Cowen .... Jan. 30
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
404 Gwalior, Thomson......... March 25
1017 Helvellyn ....Fleming & Co. May 21
496 Hunter, Searle .... April 10
584 Magna Bona ....Fleming & Co. May 23
785 Minnehaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co.
441 Nemesis ....
710 Ukko .... March 18

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 15.

Brithon, Captain J. F., Commissariat Department, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 15.

Adams, Lieut. T., 22nd Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 15th July 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will re-assemble to-morrow, at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

2. A Medical Committee, composed as under, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to examine and report upon Dead Stock, belonging to the Lunatic Asylum :—

President.—Surgeon Treatrail, 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—Staff Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium, and Assistant Surgeon Quinlaw, 33rd Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 14th July 1862.

Lieut. H. Tanner, Royal Artillery, has qualified himself in Hindoostanee for Staff employ

Laboratoryman and Acting Store and Park Serjeant G. Walsh, is appointed Barrack Serjeant at Mhow in addition to the present establishment for that station, under the authority of Government Resolution No. 1624 of the 24th May last.

Apothecary J. McDonald (No. 35,) attached to H. M.'s 56th Foot, is transferred to general duty, Bombay, and Apothecary Joseph Francis de Souza (No. 44) on general duty, Bombay, is attached to H. M.'s 56th Foot.

Lieut. F. J. S. Adam's Staff Corps, returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank on the 10th July 1862, by permission of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th July 1862.

Mr. J. Charters, Acting 3rd Class Carpenter of the *Auckland*, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis*.

It is with regret the Commander-in-Chief has to announce the demise of Mr. John McColl, 2nd Class Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, which melancholy event occurred in the European General Hospital this morning.

A funeral party under charge of an Officer from the *Ajdaha*, is to be sent to the European General Hospital this evening, at ½ past 4 o'clock, for the purpose of carrying his Remains to the Catholic Burial Ground at Girgaum.

The Officers belownamed are appointed a Committee to dispose of the effects and settle the estate of the abovenamed Engineer, being guided in their proceedings by the instructions contained in G. O. of the 4th January 1854 :—

Lieut. Brazier ; Acting Lieut. Burn ; and Mr. Beyts, Purser.

The *Auckland* and *Victoria* are to be prepared for putting out of commission on the 21st instant.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, July 5.*)

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, the abolition of transit duty on Cotton in the Territories of the Jagheerdars of Jessoo, Torri Futtehpore, and Bijna, in Bundlecund.

No. 679.—The following promotions are made in substitution of those published in Government General Orders No. 1216, 31st December 1861, and No. 110, 31st January, and No. 539, 16th May last, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. Colonel Hamilton Vetch, Bengal Infantry, (retired), to be Colonel, Major Theodore Francis Broughton Beatson, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain William Henry Baynes, Madras Infantry, to be Major, from 5th September 1861, vice Major General D. Cunninghame, Bombay Cavalry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Arthur Sanders, Bengal Infantry, (retired), to be Colonel, Major John Barrett, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain Richard Connel Moyle, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, from 17th September 1861, vice General G. R. Kemp, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, Major Rodney James Kempt, Madras Infantry, (retired), to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain Samuel John Becher, Bengal Infantry, (retired), to be Major, from 25th September 1861, vice Major General A. Shirreff, Madras Artillery, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, Major Richard Stewart Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain John D'Oyly Baring, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 2nd November 1861, vice General Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel, Major Robert Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain Robert Jones, Madras Infantry, to be Major, from 14th November 1861, vice Major General J. Hoggan, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Henry Pritchard, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel, Major Robert James Shaw, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain William Frederick Newton Wallace, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st January 1862, vice Major General Sir R. J. H. Birch, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, (retired).

Lieut. Colonel Keith Young, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, (deceased), to be Colonel, Major William George Woods, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain George Gaynor, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st January 1862, vice Major General C. Clemons, Madras Infantry, (retired).

Lieut. Colonel Henry William Matthews, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, Major George Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain George Uvedale Price, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, from 1st January 1862, vice Major General J. K. McCausland, C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Lieut. Colonel Edward Kaye, Royal Artillery, (Bengal) to be Col. Major Philip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain William Forbes, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st January 1862, vice Major General W. Cotton, Madras Infantry, retired.

CALENDAR—JULY 1862.

Last Quarter........Friday 18d. 10h. 4.4m. P.M.
New Moon...........Sunday 27d. 1h. 56.3m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	16		5 32	6 39	2 7	2 29	Date 14th July. Time—3h. 6m. 22s.
Thur.	17		5 32	6 39	2 44	3 15	
Fri.	18		5 33	6 39	3 24	4 12	
Sat.	19	[day after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	4 10	5 20	
Sun.	20	Margaret.—5th Sun	5 34	6 38	5 10	6 40	
Mon.	21		5 34	6 38	6 33	8 2	
Tues.	22	Magdalene.	5 34	6 38	7 53	9 2	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 16th.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.

Thursday 17th.—Isaac Watts born, 1674.—Cawnpore retaken by General Havelock, 1857.

Friday 18th.—Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet, died, 1374.

Saturday 19th.—Second Battle of Cutwa, 1763.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge, born, 1822.—Lord Elphinstone died, 1860.

Sunday 20th.—Earl of Elgin Governor General of Canada, [illegible]

Monday 21st.—[illegible]

Tuesday 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.—The Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
July	27th.	July	19th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 19th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

13th July. 16th August. 1st October. 18th Nov.
1st August. 1st September. 18th October. 3rd Dec.
16th September. 3rd November. 18th Dec.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 15th July 1862.

Dheealamull Haymunmull, Gorawalla.
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Pock Khamonwalla, Soonapoor.
Koosaidass Panvullubdass.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

Brought forward.........................Rupees	58,136	12	6
The Bombay Native Insurance Company.	100	0	0
Mr. R. E. Baker	25	0	0
Mr. G. H. Wright	50	0	0
Messrs. Muncherjee Framjee Cama & Sons	1,000	0	0
Mr. A. D. Robertson	300	0	0
Captain J. F. Lester	50	0	0
Mr. E. P. Robertson	50	0	0
Mr. Goculdass Mahadhowjee	400	0	0
Interest on account	17	7	1
Rupees...	60,129	3	7
£5,000 at 1/11 ⅝ Rs. 50,793 10 5 £ 923-16-8 at 1/11 ⅝ " 9,335 9 2			
Rupees...	60,129	3	7

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 3
AGRA	July 10	LAHORE	June 25
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 9
BANGALORE	June 17	MALTA	June 20
COCHIN	June 28	MEERUT	June 24
CALCUTTA	July 5	OUDE	June 28
CAPE	Mar 9	PUNJAUB	July 2
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG	June 21
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	June 5
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 11	SINGAPORE	June 19

THE

Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

A REUNION was held on Monday evening last at the house of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, which was as novel as it was interesting in its character and object. The great Maharaj Libel Case will ever be remembered by all in this community ; and the defendant, Cursondass Mooljee, will as long be admired for his noble stand in the cause of truth and morality. The reunion on Monday evening consisted of those, both European and native, known to Dr. Wilson as having evinced a lively interest in the case, and a lively satisfaction at its issue. They were invited to meet Cursondass, for the purpose of offering him their warm congratulations on his courage, steadfastness, and success: to meet one another, for the purpose of mutual congratulation on the victory obtained by the truth in this case and on the hope thus afforded of its speedy triumph in this community. The reunion had the character of a conversazione. After the whole party had taken a social cup of tea together, and ices had been served, Dr. Wilson opened the conversation by a most appropriate and happy address, giving the rationale of the important trial. He was followed by Dr. Bhow Dajee, Sir Alex. Grant, Dr. Murray Mitchell, Rev. C. Harding, Rev. Dhunjeebhai Nowrojee, and Mr. Pestonjee Jamsetjee, (the last two speaking in Gujerati) in addresses which, though quite extemporaneous, were full of noble sentiments eloquently expressed, of true sympathy for the defendant and his cause, and of deep interest in the real welfare of the natives of India. These addresses were followed by a touching expression of thankfulness and gratitude from Cursondass Mooljee. A short and appropriate prayer was then offered by Dr. Murray Mitchell. After receiving bouquets, and visiting an abundantly provided refreshment room, the party separated. We content ourselves to-day with this brief notice of the reunion, as we hope to be able to give our readers a full report of it in a day or two. There ought to be on record a report of so interesting a reunion : a reunion in which about an equal number of Europeans and of Natives met for one common object, and with one common feeling in reference to it. We trust that this will not be the last of its kind.

WE are very glad to see that that intelligent and enterprising man, Captain Richard Sprye, is persevering in his long continued efforts to open, peacefully, a direct commerce with the western inland half of China-Proper, from our port of Rangoon, across our North-East Pegu frontier. These efforts have not attracted the attention nor received the encouragement in India, which might most reasonably have been expected ; doubtless, because India for several years has not been in a state to give serious attention to such a proposition for the profitable extension of her commerce. The time has now come, however, for India to entertain this proposition. Before the Earl of Elgin left London, the author of this important scheme had interviews with him on the subject, and opportunities of explaining it fully to him with maps ; and His Lordship admitted its great importance to the commerce of India as well as of England. The subject, moreover, is attracting the serious attention of the Chambers of Commerce in England, as well as that of leading officials there, in Calcutta, and at Rangoon. The Memorials of the leading Chambers of Commerce addressed to the present Ministry urge the subject on the attention of Government as one of great importance. We presume, however, that this proposition, though admitted by all who have given it any consideration, to be thoroughly practicable, wise, and important, will be abusively attacked by capricious and prejudicative writers ; as such writers in India have already endeavored to mislead the public on this subject by articles made up wholly of misrepresentation of facts, and of ridicule of earnest labors directed to the important object of opening the western half of China peacefully to Indian and Home commerce. The proposal of an Overland route from England to India *via* Egypt was once as wantonly and absurdly ridiculed as utopian and chimerical. Time has shown, however, that there was naught of utopianism in it. And the realization of the important proposition of Captain Sprye is, we are persuaded, a mere matter of time. We have before us a most interesting pamphlet containing the whole details of the scheme, and addressed to the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. This of itself affords some little surety to the public that the geography of the author of the scheme is not outrageously wrong. In fact, it is drawn from secret and confidential Reports to the Governor General, of officers who have travelled over the country, with a view to open commerce with Esmok from Moelmyen ; which Reports have never been published, but are lying forgotten among the records of the Secret Department of the Calcutta Foreign Office. It is, moreover, verified by the accounts given by officers who have resided for some time in the region lying between Rangoon and the Chinese south-western province of Yunnan.

The proposition of Captain Sprye is to utilize and people a naturally rich territory which England has recently (1852) acquired in the East,—and which has thus far annually cost the Indian Treasury a full quarter of a million sterling more than it has yielded—by establishing across it an *entirely new commerce* with a full moiety of China-Proper, and, through Chinese traders, with Eastern Thibet : with neither of which important portions of the world has England or India, as yet, had any trade, that can be considered *commerce.* This proposition is free from geographical difficulties, and is attainable without in any degree checking or encroaching upon the onward progress of our important trade with *Eastern* China by her seaports. In his Paper, read before the Royal Geographical Society, with Sir Roderick Impey Merchison, Vice-President, in the Chair, Captain Sprye enters into a full examination of the commercial capabilities of the inland western provinces of China-Proper. Taking the longitudinal line of 111° east to divide fairly the eighteen provinces of the Empire of China into east and west, the following six are entirely in the west, and occupy precisely the same latitudes as do those provinces situated between Canton and Peking in the east :—1. Yunnan—Cloudy South. 2. Szechuen—Four Streams. 3. Shensi—Western Defiles. 4. Kansah—Voluntary Reverence. 5. Qungsi—Broad West. 6. Queecho—Noble Region. The west also embraces portions more or less large of the four provinces which adjoin them on the east :—7. Honan—South of the River. 8. Hupeh—North of the Lakes. 9. Hunan—South of the Lakes. 10. Shansi—West of the Hills. Of these ten western and central provinces, he particularly observes that, in addition to their occupying the same healthy and productive latitudes as do those of the eastern or seaboard half of the Empire, they have the advantage of the different elevations of their mountain and hill ranges ; that they consequently possess a far greater variety of climate ; and that they are generally more free from the maladies of the level and swampy provinces of the east. Of the six provinces which lie wholly in the west, a full description is given of the two most western and inland ones—beginning with the one which is nearest to our North-East Pegu frontier, Yunnan. This province measures close upon 108,000 square miles, contains fourteen Fou (departments), four Chan (districts), and three Ting (hundreds, or military stations), and had in 1847 a population of 8,800,000, exclusive of Hill Tribes. " It is one of the richest provinces," according to Du Halde : " it contains twenty-one cities of the first order, and fifty-five of the second and third orders ; and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. All sorts of provisions are very cheap ; and the people reap great profit from the gold which they find among the sand in the rivers that issue from some of the mountains in the western part, and this gives reason to believe that there is abundance of gold-mines that would bring in immense riches if allowed to be opened." The mines of Yunnan, both of gold and silver, are now extensively worked—showing that the belief of Du Halde was well founded. " Besides the common copper-mines which are found in other provinces, they have here a particular kind of copper called *peteng*, which is entirely white. It also produces red but no yellow amber. There are rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, and other precious stones ; musk, silk, benjamin, a sort of incense which is greatly admired, lapis lazuli, and some very fine marbles. There is also that kind of marble which is naturally painted with divers colours representing landscapes, of which they make tables. They have excellent horses, which are very strong and vigorous, but small ; also a particular kind of stag, no larger than our common dog ; as likewise great numbers of golden fowls called *kinki.* The people are strong, courageous, witty, and apt to learn." Such is Du Halde's description. Later writers have spoken still more strongly of its richness and products. These different writers, writing at different periods, sufficiently prove that, though more mountainous and less populous than other provinces, Yunnan is, while incalculably their superior in rich minerals, fully their equal in climate, in agricultural products, and in the industry of its people. Bearing in mind that throughout the world the demand for articles always regulates their culture and production, Yunnan and its population, exceeding eight millions, if thus within our reach, are well deserving of the consideration of the merchants of India and of England. There can be little doubt, says Captain Sprye, that had it formed a country of itself in any other part of the world, with any extent of intervening territory, British merchants would have long since found their way to it by the most direct route ; and have established commercial exchanges, the extent and value of which the natural trading disposition and energy of the Chinese would progressively have increased, so as to meet any extent of demand of their products, and of supply of our goods. This splendid province has been represented, in hostility to Captain Sprye's proposition, and in utter ignorance of the glowing accounts that have been given of it, to be—" the poorest, least peopled, least civilized, and consequently the least commercially and least inviting, of all the provinces of the Celestial Empire."

The other of the two most western and inland provinces, and the proposed Overland telegraph line and trade, we shall leave for a future notice.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE NEW HIGH COURTS.

(*From the Englishman, July 5.*)

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 14*th May*, 1862.

Judicial, No. 24.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—1. I herewith transmit to you the Letters Patent or Charter, under the Royal Sign Manual, for the High Court of Judicature to be established in Bengal, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Victoria, cap. 104, for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, and request that you will take immediate measures for instituting the Court, the first Judges of which, including those appointed under the 3rd Section of the Act, are designated in the second Clause of the Charter. Those appointed by the Crown will be severally informed by me of their appointments to the Court.

2. The Charter will accomplish the great object which has so long been contemplated, of substituting for the Supreme and Sudder Courts abolished by the Act one High Court of Judicature, possessing the combined powers and authorities of the abolished Courts, and exercising jurisdiction, both over the Provinces under the Sudder Court, and over the Presidency Town which forms the local jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

3. Before I review the provisions in detail, it is necessary that I should direct your attention to the general scope and main provisions of the Act in question.

4. It abolishes, in the first place (as soon as the Charter shall issue), the Supreme Court and the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It vests in the High Court (by the last provision of Section 9) the powers and authorities of those Courts respectively, except so far as the Crown may by such Charter otherwise direct. And (by the first part of the same Section) it invests the High Court with such Civil, Criminal, Admiralty, Vice-Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction, and all such powers and authority in relation to the administration of justice in the Presidency, as the same Charter may confer. With respect, therefore, to the fusion of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, it appears obvious that the Act itself speaks, and that to assume and effect the same purpose by affirmative declaration in the Charter would be superfluous. It has been, consequently, deemed unnecessary that the Charter should exhibit on the face of it an explicit statement of the powers and jurisdiction to be possessed by the new Court in consequence of the fusion, as would have been the proper course if those powers and jurisdiction had been entirely new. Recourse has been had in some places, in lieu of such explicit statement, to reference to statutory provisions, and, in others, to the Charter of the Supreme Court, when the object of clearness appeared to require it. But, wherever the Charter does not otherwise specify, the High Court will use the powers, and administer the jurisprudence, appertaining to those Courts respectively to whose authority it now succeeds.

5. But the Charter is intended positively to declare all such Civil, Criminal, and other jurisdictions above specified, as the Crown thinks proper by this Charter to confer on it, supplementary or additional to its main purpose, namely, the fusion of the aforesaid Courts.

6. Moreover, the words giving authority to confer on the Court such jurisdiction and such powers and authorities for the administration of justice as the Crown may direct, appear very large, and such as, in point of fact, invest the Crown with extensive legislative powers, so far as " the administration of justice," within the meaning of the section, may require. It has been, however, thought best to use his power very sparingly, and simply as ancillary to the real purpose of the Act, namely, the establishment of new Courts.

7. Another reason for the form which the present Letters Patent assume, is to be found in the provisions of Section 17 of the Act of last Session. By that Section, power is given to the Crown to recall the Letters Patent establishing the Court, at any time within three years after its establishment, and to grant other Letters Patent in their stead. This provision was inserted in the Act, mainly with the view of enabling Her Majesty's Government to avail themselves of the advice and assistance of the Judges of the Court in framing the more perfect Charter, by which the jurisdiction and authority of the Court is to be permanently fixed. On this point, I request you will put yourselves in communication with the Judges of the Court, and, at any time previous to the expiration of two years from the date of the establishment of the Court, furnish me with any suggestions they may make, or any amendments they may propose in the Letters Patent now transmitted, and I shall be glad if, in proposing alterations, the Judges will put their recommendations as nearly as possible in the form in which they wish them to appear in the future Letters Patent.

8. I proceed to notice, in order, such of the provisions of the Charter as appear to me to call for special remark.

9. By Clause 6, power is given to the Chief Justice to appoint the Officers of the Court, and to fix their salaries, subject, however, in both cases, to the approval and confirmation of the Governor General in Council. This provision does not refer to the settling of tables of fees, where fees are allowed, which, under Section 15 of the Act, is required to be done by the Court.

10. The Supreme Court exercises an authority entirely independent of the Government in regard to its ministerial Officers. The Government, however, has always considered itself at liberty to receive representations from any of the Officers of the Sudder or Subordinate Courts who felt themselves aggrieved by the orders of the Judicial authorities, and to express its opinion on the propriety or otherwise of the proceedings of the Courts in such cases. It will be expedient for you to take the question into your consideration, and, after communication with the Court, to adopt some rule in regard to it, which, of course, must be uniformly applicable to all the Officers of the Court. Constituted as the High Court will be, it will merit all the confidence you can repose in it ; but, as a question of policy, the extension of the liberty of application to the Government to those who have not hitherto enjoyed it appears to me preferable to taking it away from those who have heretofore been permitted to avail themselves of it, as a mode of obtaining redress against proceedings alleged by the applicants to be unjust and oppressive.

11. In regard to the admission of advocates, vakeels, and attorneys, the recommendations of the Law Commissioners have been followed. Under the existing practice, the advocate pleads, and the attorney acts for the suitors of the Supreme Court, and the vakeel both pleads and acts for the suitors of the Sudder Court, of which Court the advocate and attorney of the Supreme Court are *ex-officio* vakeels. These terms are employed in the Charter simply to express the functions of these several classes of practitioners. The advocate and attorney will respectively plead and act in the High Court, and the vakeel will both plead and act in the High Court as he did in the Sudder Court. Any person may apply to be admitted either as an advocate or vakeel, or attorney, under the rules which the Court is authorised by the Charter to make, and there is nothing in the Charter to prevent the admission of advocates and attorneys to be also vakeels of the High Court, should the Judges consider such a course to be expedient.

12. The provision in the Act, Section 2, Clause 4, which declares that pleaders of the Sudder Court " who shall have been admitted as pleaders of the High Court" shall be eligible, under certain conditions, to the Bench of the Court, implies that a discretionary power may be exercised as to the admission of the present pleaders of the Sudder Court to the bar of the High Court. This enactment will account to you for the omission from the Charter of any provision appointing all the present practitioners of the Supreme and Sudder Courts to the High Courts. I conclude, however, that unless, in any special cases, there are strong reasons to the contrary, the Court will admit the whole of the practitioners in the abolished Courts, at the date of their abolition, to be the first advocates, vakeels, and attorneys of the High Court.

13. With reference to the concluding sentence of Clause 10, it is to be observed, that the Letters Patent contain no provision reserving to the attorneys of the present Supreme Court the right of pleading, after the issue of this Charter, in the Insolvent Court as newly regulated by Clause 17. No such provision, however, is necessary, as the Insolvent Court is a separate tribunal, not affected by the Act authorizing the Letters Patent, and will continue a separate Court, though for the future, presided over by a Judge of the High Court. The attorneys, therefore, will, as heretofore, practise in accordance with the rules of the Insolvent Court itself.

14. By the important provisions contained in the Clauses of the Charter 11 to 38 inclusive, effect is given to the 9th Section of the Act, respecting the jurisdictions and powers to be exercised by the High Court.

15. The original Civil Jurisdiction now exercised by the Supreme Court within the limits of the Presidency Town will henceforth be exercised, under the Charter, by the High Court, including in that term (Clause 36 of Charter) a Judge or Division Court of the High Court, appointed or constituted under the provisions of the 13th Section of the Act.

16. As it is very desirable that every suit should be instituted in the Court of the district in which the property forming the subject of dispute is situated or in which the cause of action has its origin, or in which the defendant resides or carries on business, the jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the Supreme Court (on the ground of constructive inhabitancy or otherwise) over persons and property beyond the local limits of the Presidency Town, but within the limits of the Presidency or Division subject to the authority of the High Court, has not been vested in the High Court. The concluding provision of Clause 11, provides that the exercise of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the Court shall be confined to the local limits of the Presidency Town, with power, however, to the Court, under Cluse 13, to call for and try any suit instituted in any Court subject to its superintendence, when, for reasons to be recorded, it shall think proper to do so.

17. The terms of Clause 12, defining the original jurisdiction of the High Court as to suits, are nearly similar to those employed in Section 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859,) and are intended to include every description of case over which the Mofussil Courts have jurisdiction. By the 8th Section of the 21st George III., c. 70, the Supreme Court is precluded from exercising any jurisdiction in any matter concerning the revenue. Further, a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council pronounced in April 1856, ruled against the exercise of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in matters matrimonial between others than Christians, and even expressed some hesitation as whether that Court administer a remedy in such cases on the Civil side. It is one object of the present Charter to do away with all such restrictions and limitations as far as this can be done without trenching on the proper province of legislation. It has, therefore, been sought to invest the High Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction, with as ample powers in receiving and determining cases of every description, and in applying a remedy to every wrong, as are exercised by the Courts not established by Royal Charter, and thus to place the Court of first instance in the Presidency Towns and in the interior of the country in this respect, as nearly as may be, on the same footing.

18. I shall be glad to be furnished with your opinion, after consultation with the Judges of the Court, as to the concluding portion of Clause 12 excluding the jurisdiction of the Court in regard to cases falling within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta, in which the debt, a damage or value of the property sued for does not exceed 100 Rupees. Hitherto, I believe, there has been no tendency to bring into the Supreme Court cases cognizable by the Small Cause Court : but should it appear that, under the new system, the time of the High Court is unnecessarily taken up with trying cases which might be instituted in the Small Cause Court, it may become a question for consideration whether the sum excluding the jurisdiction of the High Court might not be raised to, say, 300 or 500 rupees.

19. It has been suggested that the Small Cause Court should be placed on the same footing as a Zillah Court, in its subjection to the High Court as a Court of Appeal and general superintendence. But I do not consider that it was the purpose of the Act of Parliament of last Session, that the Crown, in framing a Charter under it for the High Court should interfere with the present position and jurisdiction of other and independent Courts. This object, if desirable, is properly to be attained by legislation. Should you be of opinion that the Small Cause Court ought to be placed in the same relation to the High Court as any other Court subject to its appellate jurisdiction and general control, the measure can be carried into effect by an Act of the Governor General in Council.

20. As already observed, the effect of clause 12 will be to confine the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court within narrower limits than, the Civil jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court. By Clause 13, however, the High Court is empowered to call for and to try, as a Court as first instance, any suit which the law requires to be instituted before some other tribunal. By the exercise of the power thus conferred on it, the High Court will be enabled to obviate all reasonable ground of complaint, when it shall deem that any hardship or injustice is likely to result from the compulsory institution in a Zillah Court of a suit which, but for the change in the system, might have been instituted in the Supreme Court.

21. The introduction of the words " whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William" in this and in several other clauses may appear to require explanation. The Court about to be established is called, in Section 2 of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, c. 104, a Court " for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William." That title is a course preserved in the Charter. By Section 8 the Supreme and Sudder Court are abolished, and by Sec

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tion 9 all their jurisdiction, power, and authority, except when otherwise provided, are vested in the High Court. But the Supreme Court has various original jurisdictions, extending over the whole of the Presidency of Fort William, and also over some of the Non-Regulation Provinces under the Government of India, and the Sudder Court has various appellate jurisdictions, extending over the Bengal Division of the Presidency, and also over the Province of Assam and others which are not properly parts of the Presidency. The result is that the High Court "for the Bengal Division," succeeding to the powers of both Supreme and Sudder Courts, has, in several respects, jurisdiction in territories not within the Bengal Division. As this is the result of the Act, it might not have been necessary to notice it in the Charter. But for the sake of clearness, and in order to show distinctly that the Charter is meant to apply to these extra local jurisdictions, as well as to the strictly local jurisdiction within the Bengal Division, it has been deemed advisable to introduce these words.

22. Clauses 14 and 15 give effect to the recommendation of the Law Commissioners, that the High Court shall have all the appellate jurisdiction which is now exercised by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and a new appellate jurisdiction in Civil cases, from the Courts of original jurisdiction, constituted by one or more of its own Judges, except that in the case of a decision which has been passed by a majority of the full number of the Judges of the Court, the appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council.

23. It will appear, from a subsequent clause in the Letters Patent, that the proceedings in the High Court in Civil cases are to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure enacted by the Legislature of India of which Act XXXIII. of 1861 forms a part. By Section 23 of the last-mentioned Indian Act, provision has been made for a difference of opinion on the hearing of an appeal. A difficulty, however, may occur when two Judges, constituting a Division Court for the trial of cases in the exercise of original jurisdiction, differ as to the judgment to be given. For such a case, the Code of Civil Procedure, which is adapted to Courts of first instance, presided over by single judges only, contains no provision. To call in a third Judge, and to re-try the case, with a view to a judgment from which there may be an appeal to the High Court under Clause 14, would be productive of unnecessary delay and expense to the parties; and I am of opinion that the Court should make provision for such a contingency, by a rule made under the 13th Section of the Act of Parliament, providing either that the judgment shall be in accordance with the opinion of the senior of the judges constituting the Division Court, or that the final judgment shall be entered *pro forma* according to such opinion, such judgment being a judgment for the purpose of an appeal against the same, but not for any other purpose.

24. The substantive Civil law to be administered by the High Court within the jurisdiction of the Supreme and Sudder Courts respectively, will, until otherwise provided, continue as at present. This, as I have said, it was no part of the purpose of the Act of Parliament or Charter to affect. And the clauses on which I am now commenting are probably superfluous. But they have been introduced to obviate any apprehension which might have been entertained that, in fusing the two Courts together, it was intended to fuse also the law which they have respectively hitherto administered, and thus to make a substantial innovation, not only in the tribunals for administration of the law, but of the law itself. I trust, however, that necessary steps may be taken ere long for effecting great improvements in this respect, by enacting for the British possessions in India a body of substantive law, by which all classes shall be governed, and all transactions shall be regulated except in cases to which our judicatures are required to apply the personal laws of any classes of our Indian subjects.

25. Under Clause 21, 22, and 38, no change will be effected by the Charter in the administration of criminal justice in the Presidency Town, or in respect of persons subject to its criminal jurisdiction residing in the interior of the country. It appears, however, to Her Majesty's Government, that some modifications of the existing practice, both at the capital and in the provinces, is necessary, and on these points I shall address you in a separate Despatch.

26. The Sudder Court exercises no original jurisdiction. But by Clause 23, original criminal jurisdiction throughout the territories subject to its authority, has been given to the High Court, the principal object being to enable the Judges to hold trials for offences committed out of the Presidency Town, at which, from their importance, or for other social cause it may be expedient that a Judge or Judges of the High Court should preside.

27. The remaining clauses of the Letters Patent on the subject of the Criminal jurisdiction of the High Court do not call for any particular notice. They contain no special provisions respecting the transfer to that Court of the Criminal jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court, over inhabitants of such parts of India as are not comprised within the local limits of the Letters Patent, that having been fully provided for by Section 10 of the Act, under the authority of which the High Court is established.

28. As in the case of the Small Cause Court, you will consult the Judges in regard to the relation in which the High Court is to stand to the Magistrates of Calcutta.

29. Clause 30, respecting the exercise of jurisdiction by the High Court elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, is a very important provision, and one which, I have no doubt, if judiciously carried into effect, will materially tend to the greater efficiency of all the judicatories subject to the superintendence and authority of the Court. Circumstances may frequently arise when the deputation of a Judge or Judges of the High Court would be a measure of the highest expediency. For such cases the clause under consideration will enable the Government to provide, by deputing one or more Judges from the High Court who would avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of making a searching inquiry into the manner in which the local Courts were performing their duties.

30. With reference to this clause, it has been considered whether the precedent of Section 14 of the Act of Parliament should not be followed, and the authority to make the necessary arrangements for exercise, of the Court's jurisdiction out of the usual place of sitting vested in the Chief Justice. On the whole, it was thought that acts partaking so much of an administrative character might be more perfectly performed by the Governor General in Council. But it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that Her Majesty's Government entertain full confidence that the Chief Justice will be the authority habitually consulted in the matter.

31. The Supreme Court exercises, at present, Admiralty jurisdiction under its Charter. The Chief Justice has Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction, under the Commission of the 9th July 1822, and all or any of the Judges of Supreme Court may be appointed Commissioners under the provisions of 39 and 40 George III., c. 79, sec. 25., for the trial and adjudication of prize causes and other maritime questions arising in India. By the present Charter the whole of these jurisdictions and powers will be vested in the High Court, and, and in the Act above cited, the expression "other maritime questions" in general mention is made of all the jurisdictions conferred as above mentioned, in the clauses, of the Charter providing both for the civil and criminal maritime jurisdiction of the High Court.

32. The clauses respecting testamentary and intestate jurisdiction do not call for any remark.

33. Her Majesty's Government are desirous of placing the Christian subjects of the Crown within the Presidency in the same position under the High Court, as to "matters matrimonial" in general, as they now are under the Supreme Court, and this they believe to be effected by Clause 35 of the Charter. But they consider it expedient that the High Court should possess, in addition, the power of decreeing divorce, which the Supreme Court does not possess; in other words, that the High Court should have the same jurisdiction as the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, established in virtue of the Act 20 & 21 Victoria, c. 85, and in regard to which further provisions were made by 22 & 23 Vict., c. 61, and 23 & 24 Vict., c. 144. The Act of Parliament for establishing the High Courts, however, does not purport to give to the Crown the power of importing into the Charter all the provisions of the Divorce Court Act; and some of them the Crown clearly could not so import, such, for instance, as those which prescribe the period of remarriage, or those which exempt from punishment clergymen refusing to re-marry adulterers. All these are, in truth, matters for Indian legislation, and I request that you will immediately take the subject into your consideration, and introduce into your Council a Bill for conferring upon the High Court the jurisdiction and powers of the Divorce Court in England, one of the provisions of which should be to give an appeal to the Privy Council in those cases in which the Divorce Court Act gives an appeal to the House of Lords.

34. The object of the proviso at the end of Clause 35 is to obviate any doubt that may possibly arise as to whether, by vesting the High Court with the power of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, it was intended to take away from the Courts within the division of the Presidency not established by Royal Charter, any jurisdiction which they might have in matters matrimonial, as, for instance, in a suit for alimony between Armenians or Native Christians. With any such jurisdiction it is not intended to interfere.

35. Clause 36 refers to the powers of single Judges and Division Courts, appointed or constituted under the provisions of the 13th Section of the Act. By Section 14 of the Act the power of determining from time to time what Judge in each case shall sit alone, and what Judges shall constitute Division Courts is placed in the hands of the Chief Justice. It will be observed, that the law does not require that a Judge selected from the bar shall necessarily form a part of every Division Court and it will be for the Chief Justice to consider whether, in cases exclusively between Natives, it will not be desirable to follow, as far as possible, the course which has already been resolved upon in regard to the cases under appeal to the Sudder Court at the time of its abolition, and to constitute the Division Court of Judges, trained in the counry, whose knowledge of the Native language will obviate the expense and delay of translating the proceedings.

36. Clause 37 is a very important one, and, there is little doubt, will prove a very salutary provision. It has, therefore, been inserted, although the change introduced is somewhat greater and more substantial than is generally aimed at in this Charter. It extends to the High Court, the Code of Civil Procedure enacted by the Legislature of India for the Courts not established by Royal Charter, and thus accomplishes the object so long contemplated of substituting one simple Code of Procedure for the various systems (corresponding to its Common Law, Equity, and Admiralty jurisdictions) which have been in operation in the Supreme Court since the date of its establishment.

37. In regard to the rules respecting appeals to the Privy Council, the object has been to avoid unnecessary innovation where so much of change, with its necessar inconvenience is unavoidable. The existing rulesy which regulate these appeals are, therefore, left in force, with one or two additions only, which experience in the Court of the Judicial Committee has found advisable. For instance, Clause 40 is introduced, as it has been commonly introduced of late years in the appeal rules of other dependencies of Great Britain, in order to remove all doubt as to the power of the High Court to allow an appeal to the Council from interlocutory judgments.

38. It will, however, be obvious to you that the rules, as now framed, will be liable to the reproach of confusion, and perhaps of uncertainty. They will be compounded of those contained in this Charter and those already in force, which will necessitate reference to several documents. You will agree with me that a simple and intelligible code of rules, to regulate appeals to the Privy Council from the new High Courts, or rather from the High Courts in general, which may be constituted under the Act of Parliament, will be great advantage to the suitors and the public. I should wish, therefore, that one of the first objects of the Judges, as soon as the amount of labor thrown on them by their new position may allow it, might be to prepare suggestions for such a code of rules, which might then be reduced into a complete shape by the authority of the Privy Council at home.

39. In following the Letters Patent to the Judges of the High Court, you are requested to furnish them with a copy of this Despatch. I trust that the Letters Patent, taken in connection with the Act for establishing the Court will be found to contain everything requisite for enabling the Court to proceed at once to the discharge of its important duties. It is possible that omissions may be discovered by the legal authorities in India, which may impede the proper action of the Court, and should the Judges represent to you that such is the case, you will take immediate steps for supplying what is wanting, by such legislative measures as you may consider most expedient, for remedying the defects brought under your consideration.

40. I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing the deep interest felt by Her Majesty's Government in the success of this important measure. The Crown by its Letters Patent has sanctioned the establishment of a tribunal as the Chief Court of Justice in India, which, in the trained learning of the Judges selected from the bar, and in the knowledge of the language, feelings, and the habits of the Natives of that country possessed by the other members of the Court, combines the most material elements of success. And Her Majesty's Government look with confidence to the zealous exertions and cordial co-operation of the Judges to place the administration of justice in India, under the controlling authority of the Court, in such a state of efficiency as will render it, in every respect, adequate to its ends, and satisfactory to the people and to Government.—I have the honour to be My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) C. Wood.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *15th July*, 5-45 A. M.

The steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, *15th July*, 3-20 P.M.

The steamer *Norna* anchored from Bombay.

Received by French steamer *Echo*, which left Socotra on the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday.

French Admiral killed in China before Ning-po. The English Admiral wounded.

The English and the French have taken Ning-po from the rebels.

London letters states that Captain Rennie, late of the Indian Navy, and Superintendent of Marine here, had frequent interviews with Sir Charles Wood, who was desirous of consulting him regarding the pensions to be given to the officers put out of employ by the reduction of the Indian Navy. It is added that Sir Charles evinced every disposition to treat these officers with liberality, and expressed his appreciation of their high deserts, both nautical and scientific, as a body. If the Maharajah acts up to his profession, they may hope for fair treatment.—*Englishman, July* 3.

LOCAL.

A fire broke out the day before yesterday at Mangalwaddy, Girgaum. The conflagration was first discovered at about one o'clock in the morning, it having commenced in a cadjan hut which speedily communicated to some adjoining ones, and some other property belonging to Syed Abdool Mahomed. The estimated damage to the property so destroyed, amounts to one hundred and fifty rupees. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be accidental.

Another fire broke out on the same day, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Mount Road, Mazagon; a cadjan hut and some other property belonging to Bhyroo Cassinath and Pandoo Ramcristna were destroyed. The estimated damage amounted to only eighty rupees. Unfortunately a poor boy named Ramdia Rajaram was burnt to death: the report of the Inquest on his remains appeared in our impression of yesterday. This fire like most others of the same description could not be traced to its origin, but it is supposed to have been accidental.

The necessity for extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes does not appear to be confined to Calcutta alone, for we find that the commercial community of Bombay have imitated the example set them by Calcutta, and have memorialised the Governor to extend the limit of the jurisdiction to Rs. 1,000, instead of Rs. 500 as heretofore. The reasons urged are identical with these put forward by the trading community here, namely, the great expense and delay of instituting suits in the Supreme Court, and the facilities which are consequently afforded to dishonorable debtors to leave the country in the interim between the suit being instituted, and decided. When the Act was passed a few years ago, regulating the procedure of Small Cause Courts, the limit of Rupees 500 was fixed under the impressions that this amount would probably be the extent to which the class of suits usually recovered in a Small Cause Court would extend. But a few years have witnessed an unmistakeable change in the trade of Calcutta. It has increased to such an extent, consequent upon the influx of Europeans, that an Act passed in 1857 is found in 1862, totally inadequate to meet the altered circumstances of the time. As we took occasion to remark at the time the Bill was under consideration by the Bengal Council, no valid objection can be urged against extending the present limit, unless indeed it be by those who at present are enabled to avoid the payment of just debts, owing to the fact of their being in excess of the present jurisdiction. Upon the re-assembling of the Bengal Council, this measure will probably be one of the first taken into consideration, and its adoption will unquestionably confer a boon upon the trading community to which they are fairly entitled, and which the altered circumstances of the country render necessary. No one more than the present Governor of Bombay, is better able to judge of the necessity, or otherwise, of a measure of this description, and we shall be glad to learn that the prayer of the memorialists has been accorded to.—*Hurkaru, July* 4.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. *July* 15*th*, 1862.

Broach.—Interruption.
Bulsar.—S. W. strong.
Cannanore.—S. W. fair.
Cochin.—Clear. Ther. 80.
Galle.—Westerly and fine day. Ther. 81.
Goa.—Westerly light cloudy.
Kolapore.—S. W. cloudy.
Madras.—S. W. fine. Ther. 85.
Paumben.—Fair. Ther. 87.
Surat.—S. W. cloudy.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the Fortnight ending 20th June.

Poona.—There has been more or less rain in the Talookas of Sewree, Haveitly, Mawub, Pabub, Poorundhur, Kheir and Bheemthurry, but at Indapoor there has been no rain at all.

Sowing operations are in progress in all the districts except Poorundhur, Bheemthurry and Indapoor, where they have been retarded by want of rain.

Cattle disease is prevalent in the villages of Bullabwarree Talooka, Sewree and Wuroodey in the Pabub Talooka.

LOSS OF THE "JAMES PILKINGTON."

A Marine Court of Enquiry will assemble this day at two o'clock, which will consist of W. Crawford, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Barker, I. N., Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port. The subject of enquiry to be brought before the Court is in reference to the loss of the ship *James Pilkington*, which took place on the 17th ultimo, off the Island of Versava near Bassein, a full and detailed account of which appeared in the *Gazette* a few days subsequently. In a recent impression we stated that it was the intention of Government to order an investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the unfortunate ship, and we expressed the hope that there would not be any unnecessary delay in constituting the Court, as it was very possible that if it was not soon commenced, the whole of the men would have left Bombay. We do not say that there has been any unnecessary delay, but there has been sufficient delay, to allow the whole of the men to get away, with the exception of some of the officers. Captain Griffiths, late master of the ship, and Mrs. Griffiths left on Sunday in the *Euphrates* for Liverpool; surely they were aware that the Court would be called together at once to investigate the whole of the circumstances attending the untoward event.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 15th July 1862.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Diseased Meat.—Cumroodeen Nooroodeen was summoned before his Worship, at the instance of the Inspector of Markets, for exposing for sale in the Fort Market meat unfit for the food of man.

From the evidence of Market Peon No. 4 it appeared that on Thursday morning last, at eight o'clock, the defendant exposed for sale a diseased goat. The meat was yellow and unfit for the food of man.

Mr. Watson, Inspector of Markets, had examined the goat and found it to be diseased and unfit for human food.

The defendant had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship found the defendant guilty, and as he had been fined before he inflicted a penalty of ten rupees.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Sea Case.—Patrick Murphy, David Love, Joseph McAllister, and William Bowen, seamen of the ship *Dora*, were charged with wilful disobedience of orders, in refusing to do duty on board the above ship.

From the evidence of Captain Hugh Rose, Master of the *Dora*, it appeared that the prisoners had been sent to the House of Correction for having previously refused duty; on the expiration of their sentence they were sent on board the ship again where they worked for two days, when they refused to do any more duty.

The prisoners had nothing particular to say in defence of their conduct; one of them, Murphy, said that he did not like to go on board again after what had happened. Another one, Bowen, said that he was afraid to go on board as he feared that he would get ill-treated at sea.

His Worship pointed out to the prisoners the folly of their continuing to refuse duty, as they would all be sent to prison, and if the Captain liked to take them, sent on board when the ship sailed.

Bowen here said that he was willing to go on board; the others refused to do so.

His Worship then sentenced the other three to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four weeks each, with hard labour, and then to be sent on board.

Another Sea Case.—Charles Scantelbury, William Edwards, John Cousins, and Thomas Roberts, seamen of the British ship *Arabian*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the above ship.

Mr. Henry Warren, Chief Mate of the *Arabian*, stated that on the evening of Monday last, at about five o'clock, the whole of the prisoners objected to work as it was raining.

The prisoners one and all refused to return to duty.

His Worship advised the prisoners to return to their duty.

The prisoners pertinaciously refused to do so.

His Worship found them all guilty, and sentenced them, severally, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour, and then to be sent on board.

Assault on Board Ship.—John Keith, a seaman of the Ship *Arabian*, was charged with assaulting Mr. Henry Warren, Chief Officer of the above ship.

Prosecutor stated that on Monday evening last, he told the prisoner to scrub the bottom of a life-boat, when the prisoner said that, "he would rather hit him, (witness.) He immediately raised his hand and struck prosecutor on his left cheek.

Donald Macleod, carpenter, corroborated the statement of the prosecutor.

Isaac Christie, seaman, deposed that he saw the prisoner attempt to strike the mate.

The prisoner, in his defence, said.—The prosecutor says to me "g—d d—n you, come out of that" (the forecastle.) I said "go out of the forecastle, it's not your place to come in. He says, "come and scrub the boat." I said "no!" Then there was a bit of a tussle.

William Edwards, one of the prisoners in the previous case; called by the defendant, said.—The mate asked this man if he'd scrub the boat. This man said "he'd rather hit the mate," with that the mate shoved his head in the man's face when the man struck him—leastways he made an attempt to do so.

His Worship enquired of the prisoner if the other witnesses that he wished to call would prove the same facts as this one?

Prisoner expected that they would.

His Worship said that he was of opinion that there was no use in wasting time in calling them. He (prisoner) had been proved to be guilty of the charge, even by his own witness; and it was a fortunate thing for him that the prosecutor had not sustained any injury, or he would most certainly have sent him to jail for twelve weeks. As it was he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

A Drunken Buggywallah.—Dawood Ismail was charged with being drunk, and driving his hack-buggy along the Grant Road in a manner so negligent, as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, yesterday.

The case having been proved against the prisoner, His Worship found him guilty, and mulcted him in the penalty of five rupees.

Forgery.—Manoel Martyrs was charged, with forgery on the 10th instant.

Mr. Joseph Brown Jones, an Assistant to Messrs Treacher and Co., Byculla, stated that he had charg of the shop there. On Thursday last, at about eight o'clock at night, the prisoner came to the shop and produced a note purporting to be from Mr. G. Robertson, ordering a quantity of jewellery. He produced for payment a cheque (identified by witness) for Rs. 500 which was represented to have been by Mr. Robertson on the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. Witness had a suspicion about its genu, neness and asked the prisoner to leave it with him until the next day. He then left it and went away. On the following morning he brought a note to say that all the jewellery was urgently required. Witness then gave information to Constable Bushnell. About ten o'clock the cheque was sent to the Bank for payment. It was returned marked, "no account." The prisoner then left the shop and witness did not see him again until the following Monday when he was in the custody of the Police.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until the 24th instant, in the meantime the prisoner was remanded to jail.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Crown Side.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Eighth Day, *Tuesday, 15th July* 1862.

(Before Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock, precisely, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. William Bullock,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. F. Newman; F. Cooper; E. W. Flowers; J. J. Turnbull; R. N. Duins; T. Phillips; E. Thomas, L. De Cruz; Ardaseer Bomanjee; Moroba Vinoba; and Shaik Ahmed Dulvay.

Theft.—James Scott, James Burnes, Dorabjee Cowasjee, and Shapoorjee Cowasjee were placed at the bar on indictments charging the first two prisoners with theft in the dwelling house of Mr. D. J. Kennelly, and the third and fourth prisoners with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing, or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property.

Prisoners severally pleaded not Guilty.

Mr. Barton conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble defended the third and fourth prisoners.

Mr. Barton opened the case by stating that the prosecutor was Mr. D. J. Kennelly of the Government Dockyard, and the prisoners, Scott and Burnes, were soldiers, the first belonging to the 1st Bombay Fusiliers and second to H. M.'s 56th Regiment. The case against the Parsee prisoners was by no means so strong as against the European prisoners. The facts of the case, however, were rather extraordinary. On the night of the 6th March last, the prisoners Scott and Burnes broke out of the House of Correction where they had been undergoing imprisonment under sentence of Courts martial. The robbery at Mr. Kennelly's house took place on the 7th March. Upon the morning of that day, the prisoners Scott and Burnes appeared to have gone to a detached bungalow in the compound of Mr. Kennelly's bungalow and concealed themselves there apparently for the purpose of committing a robbery. A servant of Mr. Kennelly who happened to go into the detached bungalow on the following morning observed a regimental brace lying in a corner, which the prisoner Burnes, whose regimental number it bore, had left behind in his hurry to escape. No clue to the robbery could be obtained until the 23rd May last, and in the meantime the prisoners Scott and Burnes were apprehended and re-committed to the House of Correction. Every effort was made by the Police to trace the robbery, and they did not succeed until the 23rd May when Constable Bayley, on receiving information from a witness whom the learned counsel would call in evidence, proceeded to a spot in the Esplanade near the Government Cooperage, and discovered a quantity of silver and platedware and a pistol which were recognised by Mr. Kennelly as his property. The learned counsel would not make any comments on the case of the Parsee prisoners as the evidence against them was very weak, and he would leave the jury to judge of the evidence which would be adduced.

Mr. David Joseph Kennelly, being examined, said he was Assistant Dockmaster in the Government Dockyard. On the night of the 7th March last, a robbery was committed in his house at Colaba. On the following morning he missed silver and platedware from a chest where they were kept. (Witness produces a list describing the stolen articles). He did not know the prisoners at the bar. He identified the articles produced in Court as his property.

Narayen Luxmon, a hamal in the service of Mr. Kennelly, remembered a robbery taking place at his master's house on the night of the 7th March last. Shortly before the robbery took place witness and another servant, Rama, had gone to clean a detached bungalow in Mr. Kennelly's compound, and while they were sweeping the ground, Rama discovered the regimental brace (produced in Court) lying in a corner.

Phillip McGee, a Private in H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, knew the prisoners by sight. He was a prisoner in the House of Correction at the same time that prisoners Scott and Burnes were there. He was committed to jail on the 5th March and released on the 13th May. He again saw the prisoners in the House of Correction on the 24th May when he went there by direction of Mr. Forjett, with Constable Bayley. On the 21st May he received a note from the prisoner Scott. (Witness identifies the note which directs him to go to a spot near the Cooperage and search for a box full of silver knives and forks and other articles buried under ground.) On receiving the note, he put it into his pocket and kept it there until he got out of the House of Correction. Prisoner Scott had told witness in the House of Correction that he had stolen some silver knives and forks and other articles which he had hid under ground near the Cooperage. A few days after he was released from jail he went to join his regiment at Colaba. He shewed the note to Mr. Lynch, officer of his regiment, who had been robbed of some of his things. From information received, witness accompanied Constable Bayley to a spot on the Esplanade. And they found pieces of a broken box in an iron tank. The same day he went with Mr. Bayley to the House of Correction. He was shut up in the cell next to Scott's cell and had conversation with him. Scott told witness that he had stolen some silver dishes, bowels, and two jugs, and that there was a name on one of the jugs and described it to be a present from a grand-mother in Denmark. Scott at the same time gave him a note directing him to go to a shop near a Parsee liquor shop in the Market where some of the aticles would be found. (Witness identifies the note). Of the articles produced before the Court, witness had seen the broken box, and the revolver and the brace before. The brace bears Nos. 534 and 56. He had seem them in the Police Office. When he saw Scott in the House of Correction and had conversation with him, Burnes was there but he did not hear the conversation.

To Scott.—Witness could not read the note.

Henry Bayley, Constable of the Colaba Division, said that on the morning of the 8th March last was made aware of the robbery committed in Mr. Kennelly's house. The Police were exerting to discover the robbers, but could not succeed until the 23rd May, when in consequence of a small piece of paper handed to witness by the last witness, they went to the Esplanade, near the Cooperage, and found pieces of a broken box in an iron tank, which Mr. Kennelly immediately recognised as his property. On making enquiries at the Cooperage, the Inspector there told witness that while emptying some tanks, he had discovered in one of them a revolver, a silver inkstand, and some small articles which prosecutor identified as his property. The same day he went to the House of Correction in company with Constable Mahon. He there saw Scott and told him the nature of his business. Scott denied all knowledge of the robbery. He made Scott write his name on a piece of paper with pencil. He then felt confident that the signature on the paper given him by McGee was that of the prisoner. Some of the property was found by the Duffedar. In consequence of this discovery, witness again went to the House of Correction and saw Scott. Scott then admitted that he and another had committed the robbery. Witness got permission of the Marshall to take Scott out of the Jail for a day to assist him in recovering the property. Scott took him to the house of a Parsee named Dorabjee Hormusjee; the house was searched but there was nothing found in it. Witness then took Scott to the house of the two Parsee prisoners. Scott denied having seen the two Parsees before or having had dealings with them. Scott pointed out a Parsee named Cursetjee Cowasjee who he said was with him when he was disposing of the property.

[At this stage Mr. Barton abandoned the prosecution against the two Parsee prisoners as he had no evidence against them. The case then proceeded against Scott and Burnes only.]

Witness continued.—The No. 534 is the regimental number of the soldier, and 56 is the number of the regiment.

Syed Hussein, Police Duffedar, knew the prisoners at the bar. From information received from one Cursetjee, he went to the shop of two Parsees. He there discovered the knives and forks and dishes produced before the Court. They were tied up in a piece of cloth.

William Boddy, Marshal of the House of Correction, knew the prisoners at the bar. They were in his custody in the House of Correction. Scott whose regimental number is 3094 and who belongs to the 1st Fusiliers was admitted into the Jail on 12th October, being committed for twelve months with hard labour; he broke out from the House on the 6th March last but was apprehended on the 10th and brought back. McGee was also a military prisoner and was put in a cell next to that of Scott. Burnes was also a prisoner; his regimental number is 534 and belongs to the 56th Regiment. Scott and Burnes had broken out of the House the same night. Burnes was apprehended and brought back on the 28th March.

Thomas Callaghan, Senior Military Warder of the House of Correction, knew the prisoners. He apprehended the prisoner Burnes on the 28th March after he had broken out. Burnes offered to give witness a revolver.

The jury returned a formal verdict of Not Guilty against the Parsee prisoners who were accordingly discharged by proclamation.

They found the prisoners Scott and Burnes guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence upon the prisoners said that they had been found guilty of robbery on very clear evidence. There was also another charge against the prisoners of having stolen some money of the Chowkey Havildar while in custody in the Fort Police Chowkey. Taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration, His Lordship would pass the severest sentence allowed by law and that was seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Shaik Hyder Ali, Hydershaw Ahmed Ali, Nanchund Khemchund, Narrotum Punachund, and Canjee Goverdhun were charged, the first two prisoners with theft, and the rest with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen.

Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Green appeared for the prosecution.

Dr. Reid defended the third and fourth prisoners.

Hurjee Jamal, the prosecutor, stated that he was a general merchant. About the end of March last he missed twelve tusks of the value of about Rs. 500, and four pieces of China silk of the value of about Rs 200, from his warehouse. He reported the loss to the Police. The first prisoner was employed as servant in his warehouse. On the 11th April last while witness was sitting in the warehouse, he observed the prisoner Hyder Ali take some tusk from a neighbouring warehouse and hand them to a beggar who had come up at the time. The beggar laid the tusk on the ground and was collecting them. Witness called the police detectives who had been watching the place and directed their attention to what Hyder Ali was doing. The second prisoner was the beggar, he carried the tusks on his head. Witness and the police detectives followed the two prisoners and saw them enter the house of the third and fourth prisoners, Nanchund and Narrotum. The tusks were laid on the ground and the four prisoners stood outside the door talking with each other. The policemen asked the prisoners Nanchund and Narotum if they had any more tusks in their house and the prisoners denied they had any. The house was searched and some tusks were found of which witness identified four as his property from certain marks on them. The policemen them took the prisoners in custody. From information given by Hyder Ali, Constable Mahon want to the house of prisoner Canjee and discovered the one piece of silk under the bedding.

John Mahon, Police Constable, said that in consequence of what the prosecutor told him, he went with a duffadar and a sepoy to a warehouse opposite that of the prosecutor's. They stationed themselves near the warehouse. Witness observed the first prisoner take two tusks from the warehouse and place them on the shoulders of the second prisoner. They followed the prisoners to a house in Moombadevy. They kept sight of the prisoners until they went upstairs to the room of the second and third prisoners. Witness stood downstairs and after the lapse of four minutes was called upstairs by the native policeman. The prisoner Hyder Ali was standing inside the door and the tusks were lying in the room. He asked Narrotum how the tusks came there. Narrotum replied in the presence of Nanchund that they were brought by Hyder Ali and Ahmed Ali to be pledged. Witness asked Narrotum and Nanchund if they had any more tusks in their house and was told that there were none. He made a search and found some more tusks in a loft under some firewood. He took the four prisoners in custody and went with them to the house of prisoner Canjee. Canjee denied having any silk of the prosecutor. Witness, however, searched the house and found a piece of silk under the bedding which prosecutor recognised as his property. The sepoy was disguised as a Marwaree.

The police duffadar corroborated the evidence of the foregoing witnesses.

Dr. Reid on behalf of the third and fourth prisoners contended that there was no evidence of the receipt of the two tusks by the prisoners. To convict them of having received the tusks with guilty knowledge, it must be proved that the tusks were actually received by the prisoners. The evidence merely went to shew that the tusks were lying near the door and, according to the testimony of Mr. Mahon, they were brought to be pledged. It was not proved that the prisoners received the tusks or that the tusks were mortgaged with them. The third prisoner is a dealer in ivory and the fourth prisoner is his cousin living with him, and it is possible that the other four tusks found with them might have been purchased by them for fair price. Assuming that the tusks were stolen from the prosecutor, the circumstances of the case did not shew any guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoners, nor was there evidence of the receipt of the tusks by the prisoners.

The first prisoner in defence alleged that he had pawned four tusks with the third prisoner for Rs. 100 by direction of the prosecutor, and that when he took two more, the prosecutor accused him (third prisoner) of receiving stolen property.

The second prisoner alleged that he was a beggar and had been employed as a cooly by the first prisoner to carry the tusks.

The fifth prisoner said that the charge was trumped up against him by the prosecutor.

The jury found the first, third, fourth, and fifth prisoners guilty, and acquitted the second prisoner.

The first prisoner was sentenced to four years' and the other three severally to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. Charles A Beyts, *Foreman.*

Messrs. J. S. Maidment; R. Ritson; J. L. Hynes; C. Poole; J. Garland; B. Anthony; C. B. Berry; J. A. Fernandez; Framjee Ardaseer; Nana Ramchunderjee; Goolam Hussein Choorgey.

Theft.—Mahomed Abdoola and Ali Mahomed were placed at the bar on an indictment for theft.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor, Mr. William John Morgan, not having answered to his name when called, his recognizances for Rs. 320 were forfeited.

Suntee Mahadoo, a peon in the service of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co., said that Mr. Morgan is one of the gentleman of that house. Mr. Morgan gave him five banknotes for Rs. 250 at six o'clock in the evening of the 7th March last, desiring him to give them to Hormusjee Narialwalla at Mazagon. Witness placed the notes in a purse which he put in his pocket, together with three Rs. in cash, his own money. The notes were to be given to Hormusjee the following morning. On his way home in the evening, witness stopped at the Null Bazar to purchase mangoes. He stood by the basket of mangoes, bargaining for some time with the mangoe-man. Witness stooped down to take the mangoes, and on putting his hand into his pocket he missed the purse containing the notes and the rupees. At the time he was purchasing the mangoes, the boy prisoner, Mahomed Abdoola and the prisoner Ali Mahomed were standing close to him, but they had left at the time he missed the purse. He reported the loss to the Police and on the following morning he saw the prisoners and the notes in custody of Mr. Forjett.

[At this stage Mr. Morgan having appeared before the Court, His Lordship revoked the order for the forfeiture of the recognizances and fined him twenty rupees.]

Mr. W. J. Morgan said that he had given banknotes for Rs. 250 on the day in question to the last witness, desiring him to take them the following morning to Hormusjee Merwanjee Narialwall. On the following day he was informed that the peon had lost the notes and that they had not been delivered to Hormusjee. The notes were his property.

Wittoo Ramjee, Police Havildar, said that in consequence of instructions received from Mr. Forjett, he went to the Bhendy Bazar to make enquiries about the notes. In consequence of what one Khusroo Mogul told him, witness went with him to his house. Witness stood outside the house and Khusroo went in and returned with four notes. Witness then proceeded to a house on the Duncan Road where Khusroo pointed out the boy prisoner as the person who had given him the notes. The boy said that he had found the notes on the road, and then pointed out a Wanee's shop. The boy asked the Wanee to give up the note for Rs. 100 which he had given him in change for Rs. 95. The Wanee produced the note and Rs. 95 were given back to him. He then proceeded to the house of one Cassum in Bhendy Bazar Road. Cassum produced Rs. 11 as portion of the change for a 100-rupee note given him by the second prisoner. Cassum then pointed out Abdoola Hussein, Hussein Abdoola, Joosub Wallee, Hassan Jamal, and others, each of whom produced different sums of money as parts of the change for the 100-rupees note, He searched the second prisoner and found ten annas on his person. He found nothing on the person of the boy prisoner. The boy was shewn to the peon, along with the second prisoner, and the persons with whom the different sums of money were obtained. The second prisoner was arrested on the Jail Road, being pointed out to witness by Cassum. In all Rs. 218-6-7 were recovered.

Khusroo Mogul, a horse-breaker, knew the prisoners. On 25th May last they both came to witness. The second prisoner showed him seven banknotes, they were two for Rs. 100 each and five for for Rs. 10 each. He asked witness to give him change for one 100-rupees, note and four 10-rupees notes. Witness promised to give the change the following day and kept the notes. The next morning the prisoner came for the change. Witness gave him Rs. 95 in change for the 100-rupee note and told him to call afterwards for the Rs. 5. Witness then got Rs. 5 from a Wanee and paid them to the prisoner. The four ten-rupees notes were kept by the witness which he afterwards handed to the police havildar.

Dewjee Purshotum, a grocer, said he kept his shop in the Bhendy Bazar. The second prisoner had come to him on a Monday morning with a note for Rs. 100 for change. He asked for Rs. 5 and said that he would call for the remainder of the money by and bye. Witness kept the note and gave prisoner Rs. 5. In the meantime the police havildar called and witness produced the note to him.

Cassim, a dry fruit-seller, said that on a Sunday morning the second prisoner purchased cardamums of him worth three annas. In payment of the price, prisoner produced a note for Rs. 100 which was changed. The same afternoon prisoner was seen drunk and distributing rupees to some boys in the street. On witness remarking to the prisoner on his uncalled for and strange generosity, prisoner told witness to keep silence and paid him Rs. 11 as hush-money. On the following day witness pointed out the prisoner to the police, as also the boys to whom prisoner had made presents of small sums.

The persons to whom prisoner had given different sums of money, were examined to corroborate the testimony of the foregoing witnesses.

The jury acquitted the first prisoner and found the second prisoner guilty.

From the Jail Reports handed to His Lordship, it appeared that the second prisoner had been *twenty times in the County Jail* and *ten times in the House of Correction* on previous convictions. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be transported for a period of seven years.

The Court adjourned at 7-15 P.M.

The case of the notable Rowland Belward is fixed for trial this day.

INDIAN.

POONA.

There has been a happy change in the weather since our last issue—a considerable quantity of rain having fallen since Friday evening. The atmosphere is still moist, and the appearance of the sky continues watery and threatening.—*Deccan Herald, July* 14.

A good deal of sickness prevails in Camp, but now that a change in the weather has taken place, we hope soon to hear of an improvement in the public health.—*Id.*

A private letter from Mhow informs us that Mrs. Lilley, the widow of the late Serjeant-Major Lilley, has died after a lingering illness. The whole family have thus been swept away, the two children having died some time ago.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

The Judges, twelve in number, met yesterday morning in the Grand Jury room, for the purpose of arranging the rules and other business in connection with the New Court. On Tuesday evening the whole of the Judges (excepting Mr. Loch) attended at the Council of the Governor General and took the oath required by the Charter. No business will be transacted during the present week.—*Hurkaru, July* 3.

Government has called upon the officer commanding at Agra, for the reasons which have induced him to take certain precautionary steps, which means that the Civil and Military authorities are at issue upon the necessity of the measure. The Governor General is perfectly justified in seeing that alarm is not fostered among an ignorant and unreasoning people, by an over-display of zeal and bayonets on the part of the Military; but at the same time it cannot be other than unfair to hold an officer responsible for the safety of a post, the defence of which is virtually denied to him. General Hewett was certainly wrong, but then it appears Brigadier Troup is not right. The medium course unquestionably and invariably is the most politic; thus far we are *d'accord* with Government; the difficulty, however, in these cases is to determine what is the middle line of demarcation. This knowledge sometimes comes a day too late. The whole must be given, to enable us to determine the half; and in India it is, impossible that we can ever know the whole truth. Causes which kept that from us a few years back and saw us all but overwhelmed, are as powerful to-day as they were then. Better over caution than want of caution. By all means let our measures be taken as quietly and unobtrusively as possible; no parading and marching about; a few guard-houses conveniently placed in a cantonment should suffice,—still, we have no idea of humouring a Commissioner and the gentle natives, at the risk of tempting Peer Bux to get himself shot and metamorphosed into a Saint, if the Puseyites have not altogether exhausted the calendar. Let Government look well, in the first instance to the character of the officers to whom it commits the charge of its forts and cantonments, and there let the intervention of the Governor General end. Of Brigadier Troup we safely affirm that a finer soldier, one with a larger experience of the country and natives, or better able to judge of the necessity of the precautionary steps now called in question, does not live in India. Our condemnation of him goes thus far that, whilst we are prepared to submit our judgment to his in the matter of the native feeling at Agra, we conceive that an over-great show and beating of drums has been made, and unwisely. The motto of the Dukes of Richmond and Gordon, "*Byde and*"—it says no more,—is that which we would suggest to our Generals in this country. The word *conquer* should never be heard.—*Id.*

The cause of the delay in the nomination to, and filling up of, Her Majesty's new regiments of the line, is, we learn, owing not to any fault on the part of the authorities at home, but to differences between those at Calcutta and Simla. How long the war is to rage we are not told, but this we now know, that the new Corps are as far from embodiment as they were six months ago.—*Id., July* 4.

We understand that great fears are entertained for the safety of the ship *Akbar Shah*, formerly the American Ship *Martha*, which left Calcutta with a full cargo of rice on the 18th of March last, bound to the Mauritius. Up to the 8th of June last, she had not been reported there, thus making her over eighty days out from this port.—*Id., July* 5.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, taking into consideration the exhausting nature of the climate in the plains at this season of the year, has issued strict orders to all officers commanding British regiments, that short parades are to be the rule until further notice; which we hope means till the 1st of October in the Upper Provinces, and the 1st of November in the military stations in Lower Bengal. The Commander-in-Chief's order at present is that the men are not to be under arms for more then half an hour, a rule which, if we are not mistaken or forgetful, will be very acceptable at Barrackpore; where, if all that has been communicated to us was true, it was very much required. We should be glad to see this order made permanent, so as to overrule all tastes and caprices in the matter; knowing, as we do, that any proficiency which might be lost by its observance could be easily recovered in the cold season; whilst the comparative repose during the hot weather, and the rains, would tend much to improve the health and the contentment of our gallant soldiers, amongst whom, especially the young men, much sickness has heretofore been caused by long hot-season parades.—*Englishman, July* 5.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

We were rather surprised at the news of the death of the eight sepoys of the 33rd N. I. cut up by the Cossyahs, because we did not exactly understand how a pretty considerable party of disciplined men, armed, with far superior weapons and ammunition, could be overpowered and slaughtered by foes who, as is known, do not carry on their depredations and hostilities in large bodies. The matter is now explained by letters from General Shower's head-quarters, which shew that the sepoys were taken by stratagem and surprise on the part of the enemy and a culpable want of caution on their side. It appears that the party of sepoys, *en route* in charge of some supplies, and in a wild part of the country, took it into their heads to refresh themselves with a halt, and a bath in one of the mountain streams, and as a requisite preliminary piled their arms; after which they commenced their ablutions, perfectly unblanched, and having no idea of any danger hovering near. They had, however, as it turned out, been carefully and stealthily watched and tracked by their foes; for no sooner were they entirely off their guard, well into the water, and thoroughly enjoying their ablutions than out rushed a large party of armed Cossyahs from the neighbouring brake; who, of course, first seized the arms ready to their hands, and then made short work with their naked and defenceless antagonists. The whole affair, which is perfectly Highland in all its features and incidental, lasted but a few minutes; the coolies who were carrying the supplies fled; and the horses of the sepoys were mutilated by the Cossyahs. Two lessons are deducible from this untoward event, both of which will, we hope, be henceforth kept in mind whilst carrying on hostilities against these Cossyahs and other tribes inhabiting the mountainous regions on the frontier. The first of these lessons is that none but strong parties should be allowed to traverse the disturbed country; and the second that the greatest vigilance should at all times and unremittingly be observed. For it is, with these Cossyahs and their mountains just as it was with the Scottish Highlanders in their hills and glens, no man can tell what eye may be watching him, what enemy may be tracking him, silent and unseen, for days together, ready to spring upon him as in this case, the moment that he is off his guard. Their success in this affair appears to have much emboldened the Cossyahs; but we hope the lesson will not be lost upon our officers and men carrying on operations against them.—*Englishman, July* 5.

The Jynteeahs and Cossyahs are not the only tribes whom the setting in of the rains and the consequent difficulty of moving our troops has encouraged to recommence depredations on the neighbouring territory. The Garrows, too, are getting troublesome again; a band of them lately made an incursion into the Tipperah district, plundered and set fire to several huts, and retired to their hills with the booty they had collected. The task of punishing these people falls on us, for the Rajah of Tipperah has neither troops to enforce nor money to purchase restitution. We said a few days ago that the generally disturbed state of the North-Eastern district of Bengal was in a great degree attributable to the entire impunity with which the Bhootanese had been allowed, at will, to commit outrages within the British frontier. No doubt the Garrows indulged in the same hope of immunity, and the fact that they also have recommenced their predatory incursions furnishes an additional reason for reading the whole of their tribes such a lesson during the next cold season, as shall inspire them with a wholesome dread of the result of similar outbreaks for a considerable time to come. At present we fear, we can only "grin and bear it," any attempt to attack them in their hills at present would have no good effect, and would result in considerable sickness among our troops.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We hear that the Camp of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief are to be formed at Agra, early in November.

Rumours of Military changes are revived. The oft-repeated story of the location at Agra of the Head Quarters of the Division, instead of at Meerut—the withdrawal of the garrison from Morar, and its location partly at Agra and partly at Seepree.

There can be no question that Agra if not the seat of Civil Government should be the Military Head Quarters for this part of Upper India. Next to Peshawur and Mooltan it is perhaps the most important post in a strategical point of view in all Upper India. And as the Railway gradually extends it becomes of more and move importance daily. We shall be glad to see any more made towards concentrating our troops, the importance of which we have often insisted on.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 10.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Arrest of Ladies at Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* tells the following story:—"The Washington gossips were to-day furnished with a fresh subject by the arrest of three ladies—two of whom were the wife and daughter of a prominent officer of the Senate—while passing the old Capital prison, in which are confined the rebel and state prisoners, one of them raised her handkerchief to her face, and passed it several times with rapidity over her mouth. This movement was observed by the guard, who stopped the carriage and requested the ladies to alight. On being conducted to the guard-room, they were informed that they were under arrest for violating a public order prohibitory of any waving of handkerchiefs or making any other sign likely to be interpreted as a signal to the prisoners. The lady stated that she had been eating oranges and was merely wiping her mouth. The mother and daughter were released, on a promise to be careful not to violate the rule again. The other lady's case is as yet not disposed of. The order is imperative on the officers to make such arrests. In the old Capital prison there are now one hundred and thirty-five prisoners, one hundred and three of whom are prisoners of war. Among the state prisoners are three women of some notoriety—Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Boxley."

General Butler's Proclamation.—The South, as all men capable of rational reflection are now convinced, will not yield till it is utterly crushed. If crushed, it cannot be held; and it cannot be crushed without injury to the world at large. Separation is the only possible basis of peace. With frantic but utterly impotent fury the North protests against such a conclusion, menaces those who dare to entertain it, and alienates by its violence, its insolence, and its atrocities, the little sympathy it ever enjoyed among sober and thoughtful men. Its journals threaten, its people would delight to undertake, if they dared, a war for the annexation of Canada. Its cruisers seize and plunder British vessels bound for neutral ports in British waters. Its ambassadors assume a tone inconsistent with diplomatic decorum, and press on foreign Powers demand repugnant to justice, to honour and to the law of nations. Its generals seize the persons of British subjects, and treat defiantly the protests of her Majesty's representative; plunder a foreign consulate of treasure entrusted to its charge by the agents of foreign houses, lay violent hands on a consul, and disregard the indignant remonstrances of his colleagues. And this is not the worst. The officer in command at New Orleans, not content to signalise himself by insults to foreign powers, and violations of international law has put himself beyond the pale of civilisations by an outrage which disgraces not only himself, but his cloth, his country, and the soldiers who serve under him. He proclaims that ladies who may not treat him or his troops with the respect and courtesy of which they think themselves deserving shall be treated "as women of the town playing their avocations." The New York papers affirm this to mean imprisonment along with prostitutes in the Calaboose, or House of Correction. It may mean this or worse; in any case the threat is that of a man utterly unfit not merely to command, but even to associate with men who have in their breasts one spark of soldierly courage or manly feeling. It is for the sake of men like General Butler, and of the Government that employs, and the people that applauds them, that we are asked to see Lancashire starve; it is that men of this stamp may rule by martial law over a people of our own blood that we are bidden to be forbearing under insult and patient under provocation. We have much mistaken the character and temper of our countrymen if the New Orleans proclamation do not destroy at once all lingering sympathy for the North, and enlist their feelings heartily on the side of a gallant people struggling to protect against such invaders their homes, their altars, their families, their independence, and their honour.—*Morning Herald.*

DOVER.

A Bath-chair Man in a Difficulty.—A laughable conversation occurred just before the rising of the magistrates on Saturday morning, in petty sessions, in consequence of the application of Mr. John Collyer, a bath-chair owner and driver, who is well known to most Dover visitors.

The applicant wanted magisterial advice and assistance to enable him to regain possession of his Bath-chair. He said that at three o'clock on the previous afternoon, an order came to the chair-stand for a gentleman to be taken up from a street at the back of St. Mary's church; he took the chair round, and found Doctor Standen upon the door steps waiting for him. Not knowing that the people of the house had shut him out, and so got rid of a troublesome lodger, he assisted him into the chair, and had been driving him about ever since [a laugh].

Magistrate: What, ever since three yesterday afternoon!—All night?—Applicant: Yes, sir, except for a little while. I can't get him out of the chair any how. I was wheeling him about from three in the afternoon until past-two o'clock in the morning [laughter].

Magistrate: I can't see how I'm to help you; he has got possession of your chair. Where is he now?—Applicant: He doesn't know, I've come here! I left him and the chair opposite Mr. Elgar's, the butcher, St. James's-street.

Magistrate: But has he had any refreshment all this time?—Applicant: Lor bless ye! Why I've druv him to nearly every public-house in the town—specially the Pier end: he calls for something to drink, and then gives best part of it away [laughter]—'cept what he puts in a little square bottle he carries with him [loud laughter].

Magistrate: Where did you drive him to first?—Applicant: To the Burlington. After that he went to the Lord Nelson, and then to the Bell. We then called at two or three places in Snargate-street, at Batchellers' Library, a house on the Commercial quay, and then at the Pier end of the town his friends seemed more numerous, and we went to the Skylark, the Brussels, the Terminus, the Sceptre, and from there to the Druid's Head, and two or three houses up at East Cliff.

Magistrate: And he did'nt get out of the chair the whole of that time?—No, sir; and he hasn't got out of it yet. Oh dear! I don't know, what I shall do, as a lady wants it when I can get it again [laughter]. After driving him to all these places, I was tired; so I said to him, "When do you mean to go home again, Sir?" That's my business says he; you mind yours, and drive me back to the Pier end [laughter]. And there, Sir, we went from one house to the other until it was twelve o'clock and he couldn't get anything else served. Then I druv him about the town [laughter].

Supt. Coram stated that at one o'clock in the morning he saw the chair pulled up close to one of the public lamps, by the light of which the doctor was reading [renewed laughter].

Magistrate: How long did he keep reading?—Applicant: Not long, sir; soon afterwards he lit his pipe [laughter]. I was [illegible] cold, and he said I might keep him "moving," so I pulled the chair until between two and three, and we'd been all over the town, and then I says to him, quite worn out, "Where are you going now?" "Where are *you* going to?" says he [loud laughter]. "Home!" says I. Then he told me he hadn't any home to go to, and asked me where I was going to put the chair? I told him into the coach-house, where I kept it. "Ah," says he, "that'll do very well—put me with it. I shall be just as well in this chair as in bed!" and so you know he would, Sir!

Magistrate: And so you locked him up in the coach-house all night? Applicant: I left him there about three and looked in above five to see whether he was right, and then he told me he had never slept more comfortably in all his life [laughter.] At half-past six I took him a cup of coffee, part of which he drank, and told me he was quite ready to begin his morning visits when I was. But I ain't a going to draw him about the town all day to-day [a laugh]. The chair comes to seven shillings for last night, and their's ever since seven o'clock this morning to add to it.

Magistrate: Well, he can't make you draw him about! that's optional. What was he doing when you left him just now?—Applicant: Reading, or writing, or smoking.

Magistrate: Really, his friends ought to do something for him; perhaps I had better call upon them! Can't you drive him to the Union? Applicant: If I ask him whether he wants to go there, he'll want to call at some other place first [laughter].

Magistrate: Well, you go over the road to Mr. Bourner, the relieving officer, and get an order for the Union: I suppose he's destitute!—Applicant: I think his money's getting short now; he told me he only started with five shillings. He hasn't paid me nothing.

The Superintendent said that the relieving officer would, in all probability, not pay any attention to Collyer's application, and Sergeant Bailey was sent with a message requesting Mr. Bourner's attendance, but that officer had proceeded to the Union. Sergt. Bailey was therefore directed to accompany applicant to the chair, and try the effect of his uniform and authority upon the occupant. A small crowd accompanied them, and in due time the chair was found where Collyer had left it. He received orders from the doctor to call at the Druid's Head, and after a craftily qualified cup at this hostelrie the doctor was "caught napping." Collyer then procured the services of a sturdy butcher, and the key of an empty room attached to the Temperance Hall having been obtained, Dr. Standen was lifted from the seat he had stuck to for 22 hours out of 24, and deposited on the floor, to awaken to the realities of his new situation.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(From the Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, July 5.)

No Native Prince in India can boast of a more ancient and noble line of ancestors than the Maha Rajah of Mysore. And this country having submitted to the Mahomedan yoke at a very recent period, compared with the rest of Hindustan, still retains its primitive Hindoo manners and customs in considerable purity.

The Mysore Rajah's family is supposed to have its origin from the ancient Yadava tribe, among whose ancient characters was Kristna, the celebrated Hindoo Apollo, and at a very remote period had its residence in the vicinity of the holy city of Dwarka, in the Gujrat Peninsula.

This family was of old remarkable for great piety and learning among the Hindoos as we learn from ancient records. It was only of recent date that Cham Raj assumed sovereign power and ascended the Musnud in A. D. 1507.

Timma Raj reigned in 1548, and added considerable territories to his dominions. Hera Cham Raj reigned in 1571 and died in 1576. He was succeeded by his cousin, Bettada Wadeyer, who was supplanted in his government by his younger brother, Raj Wadeyer. This sovereign was the greatest conqueror of the Mysore family, and more than doubled the extent of his dominions. In 1610 he took Seringapatam, from the viceroy or representative of the falling dynasty of Bijayanugher and was succeeded by his grandson, Cham Raj who added considerably to the Mysore territories, and died in 1637.

Immadee Raj the posthumous son of Raj Wadyar, was his successor, and was poisoned at the expiration of a year by his Daliwal, or prime minister.

Canteerawa-narasa Raj the son of Bettada Cham Raj Wadeyer, was the next sovereign of Mysore, and was the first prince who established a mint and coined pagodas and fanams, still called after his name. He reigned from 1639 to 1659. Doda Deo Raj was his successor, and reigned until 1672, during which interval he made many conquests from the neighbouring Wadeyers and Naicks.

Chicka Deo Raj ascended the throne in 1672, and died in 1704. This prince completed the subjugation of the turbulent Wadeyers, made a new land assessment which, in a great measure, subsisted till the usurpation of Hyder Ali, and still subsists in many places. This new assessment formerly distroyed the Jungum priests. This Rajah's Dewan for 14 years was a Pundit of the Jain caste. It was during his time that Bangalore and other places were acquired.

Cantee Raj son of the last sovereign, ascended the throne in 1704, having been born deaf and dumb, he was surnamed Mook Arsoo' the Dumb Sovereign. In this reign began the influence of the Dalawais, or Ministers, who ever after exercised much power, and were the source of great annoyance to the Rajahs. Cantee Raj died in 1714, and was succeeded by—

Doda Kishna Raj, whose ministers were Deo Raj and others. He died in 1731, and was succeeded by Cham Raj, whose chief ministers were Deo Raj, and Nurseraj. They deposed and imprisoned him in 1734, and placed on the Musnud.

Chicka Kishna Raj, whose ministers were Deo Raj and the younger Nurseraj who undertook the long and great seige of Trichinopoly, where he was opposed by Major Lawrance, on the part of the British. During this reign appeared Hyder Ali Khan, who subsequently became supreme ruler of Mysore; and many adjacent provinces. He was 27 years of age before he entered the army, in which he soon after made so distinguished a figure, though he was unable either to read or write. This happened in 1749; but it was A. D. 1755 before he had his first separate command when he was sent by the Delawai Nurseraj to subdue Dindigul, which he effected.

In 1760 Hyder usurped the sovereign authority having banished his patron Nurseraj, and retaining the rajah, as a mere pageant. The same year he was expelled from Seringapatam by his own Dewan Kundu Row; but in 1761 he reinstated himself, and ever after held the Government with a firm hand. In 1763 he conquered Budnore, Sounda, and Canara; and in 1766 Calicut and the greater part of Malabar. This year the nominal Rajah, Chicka Kishen Deo Raj Wadeyer died when Hyder ordered his eldest son to be installed as his eldest son to be installed as his successor with the usual formalities. In 1771 Hyder was totally defeated by Madharow the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, but afterwards recovered his power and possessions. In 1780 he invaded the lower Carnatic, which he desolated with fire and sword, carrying his ravages to the gates of Madras.

As our narrative is only intended to extend to the present Rajah's family, we pass over the subsequent ev-

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ploits of Hyder and his son Tippoo; their alliance with the French, attack on the Rajah of Travancore, &c.; &c. Hyder died on the 7th of December 1782 leaving his son Tippoo Sultan on the throne who had already established his reputation as a general. Tippoo prosecuted the war until the 11th March 1774, when by the peace of Europe he was deprived of the co-operation of his French allies. From this time he pursued a barrasing and aggressive war against his neighbours, till at length a second war with the British terminated his career. On the 4th of May, 1799, Seringapatam, his capital was stormed by the British army under General Harris, when he fell by the hand of a British soldier, and thus ended the Mysore Mahomedan dynasty which lasted 38 years. Since the reign of Nero a greater tyrant never lived than Tippoo Sultan. On the 22nd June, 1799, the British raised to the Musnud the Maha Rajah Krishna Rajah Wadayar Bahadoor (then only 6 years old) a legitimate descendant of the ancient Mysore family which had been betrayed and superceded by that of Hyder Ally. Now we shall pass over the treaty, and subsidiary treaty, as well as the administration of Poorniah the Company's agent and Rajah's nominal minister. Suffice it to say that the country has ever since been undisturbed by foreign invasion. *Vide, Wilkes, Malcolm, &c.*

Our next shall commence from the assumption of the Government of Mysore by the British, and to be continued up to the present period, and thereby hangs a tale.

THE HILL TRIBES.

(From the Hurkaru, July 1.)

One of the most difficult tasks committed to the British Government in India, is that of winning such tribes as the Coles, Khonds, Garrows, and other savages to take up their residence within the pale of civilisation. These men are generally fierce, suspicious and blood-thirsty, and are not wanting in a certain cunning which serves them both for knowledge and intelligence. They are broken up also into innumerable petty communities, and are ruled according to immemorial customs, which in the hands of the more ambitious, are most effective instruments for further splitting them into angry and unscrupulous factions. In the Jynteah Hills a complicated and corrupted executive machinery has most effectually seconded the accidents of locality in repressing in the Cossyahs all tendencies towards improvement. And they are consequently a source of considerable uneasiness, in spite of their insignificance and obvious weakness. Their proverbial touchiness on all matters relating to their political rights or antiquated customs and privileges, combined with their dense ignorance, render them easy victims to the acts of the more astute intriguers from the plains. They have hitherto been unable to secure even a tolerably pure administration of justice in their own courts, and they are opposed to the spread of English courts, although they do not hesitate to use these when it suits their purpose. Again, under their native chieftains, the nightmare of taxation, never affrighted them, never woke them from their sleep of ignorant lawlessness to the necessity for pursuing with energy some honest and steady employment. Under their native rulers, "the good old rule, the simple plan" sufficed to silence all scruples and to provide for all necessities. But under a fixed rule, acting on certain well-defined, simple, and easily comprehended principles, the Cossyah however much of "power" he might have found it a hazardous transaction to "take" [illegible] with arms in [illegible] of the plains. The trade of [illegible] one which will stir the heart of the dullest, and give a coloring of romance and excitement to the common-place occurrences of theft and homicide. But it is a profession which interferes with modern notions of justice and civilisation, and is therefore directly calculated to gain for those who follow it, the condemnation of all enlightened men and the hatred of all enlightened governments. The Cossyahs might have any ground of complaint they liked; they might accuse the English authorities of venality, oppression, and injustice, they might too, traduce, and "split" upon their Rajahs, Muntrees, Dolories, and Wahadadars, as much as suited them, provided only their accusations took some legal form however rough, in the purlieus of the English local seats of justice. But when instead of seeking this mode of relief from those who trouble them, they resorted to the free use of weapons upon unoffending and innocent villagers, and ventured to get up a general alliance against the English; they proved first that the task of reforming them was harder than we had expected, that it was, moreover, thankless, and they raised the whole question of their relations with the English Government and the system upon which they are to be governed. On the whole we are not sorry that the Cossyahs and Jynteahs have presented us with an opportunity of getting rid of the present anomalous state of affairs. At present we are bound by stronger or weaker ties to Rajahs, chief-men, heads of single villages, elders of a number of confederated villages, and are supposed to recognise in the Cossyah Hills the existence of five semi-independent States, and no less than twenty dependent States, in addition to which there are three conquered villages, and further, about twenty "elakas" in the Jynteah district. The whole population of all these States does not probably amount to 100,000. And no better proof of the depth of barbarism into which they have fallen could be given, than the fact the Cossyah language is broken into dialects almost as difficult to be understood as so many distinct languages. Of the people, too, it has been truly remarked that, "these wild mountaineers respect and stand in awe of the visible emblems of Military power; but they have yet to learn the ready obedience which more civilised races cheerfully yield to purely Civil authority." —a sentence which show us the base of all our future relation with them. To civilise them we must first overawe them; to gain time for the operation of ameliorating influences we must terrify them into quiescence. To make them keep the peace we must always impress them with the hopelessness and folly of an attempt to break it. And to permanently benefit them we must relieve them from the incubus of federated States, petty Rajahs and petty chieftains. And, having conquered the country, we must use the rights our victory gives us, as we have done in other parts of India. The success of General Showers is just the opportunity which we should have desired. He sha had to fight against a more general combination than usual, and his victory will, therefore, be more generally useful. The majority of native officials in these hills are elected. Government has therefore, only to prohibit any more popular selections of leaders, &c., to free the country from the turmoil incidental to electioneering struggles in a barbarous country, and to take the first step towards consolidating it into one province. Its existing political institutions are a fruitful source of trouble and disturbance, which has had an aggravated effect from our squeamishness in dealing with elders and chieftains, their privileges, and the pretensions. The question as to what is to be done with this tract of hills, had better be met and settled speedily, so as to remove from English settlers in the ten districts the bugbear of a bungalow sacked and fired by half-naked hill-men. We ought to have a Military Commissioner, with his head quarters centrically situated and with a force behind him sufficient to put all notions of opposition out of the question. The Commissioner should exercise supreme, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the old contemptible and venal native courts should give place everywhere to the cutcherries of his European assistants. Swift and sure justice, free trade with the plains, the spread of Bengali schools, a government assisted agriculture, and an exemption from all cesses but a poll tax for a few years, would soon render these hills, with their mineral wealth, one of the most flourishing districts in Bengal.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

(From the Madras Times, July 8.)

As the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company draws to a close, the public begin to feel a not unnatural anxiety as to the future arrangements which must soon be made for the Indian Postal service. There is a general impression in well informed quarters that the old monopoly is to be broken up, that not merely is the contract to be thrown open to all competitors but that this gigantic Mail service is to be so divided as to place the local lines within the reach of local enterprize. While such an arrangement may probably free the public from some of the grievances of which they have not unreasonably and often unavailingly complained, it may be questioned whether it may not entail upon them other equally grave from which through the wealth, the boundless resources and the unity of arrangement of this great company they have hitherto been free. Whether or not the old monopoly is to be broken up, there can be no doubt that the old route by Ceylon and the old rendezvous at Galle are doomed. The route round Cape Comorin must soon fade away into a tradition like the route of our fathers round the Cape of Good Hope. At one time Galle was almost a necessity but it was always an inconvenient harbour or halting place and often dangerous. Delays from having to lie off, dangers from having to go in, have tried the temper and the skill of many a gallant and choleric commander of the Indian Mail Service. It has been a costly harbour to the P. and O. Company; as much of their money lies among its reefs and shoals as would have blasted the rocks and built the breakwater about which the shortsighted islanders have been fruitlessly wrangling for many a day. Only a few weeks ago the *Simla* snapped her hawser as she lay over the wreck of her sunken sister and but that the wind was from a different point at the time, she would probably have shared her fate. Any time these ten years, the harbour of Galle has been in peril of her privileges. Spasmodic attempts have been made to raise some huge sum, £100,000 we believe, to improve it but in vain; Colombo has been pleading for consideration and Trincomalee, one of the noblest harbours in the world, has not been backward in stating her claims when Galle was in disgrace. But meanwhile Point de Galle has been jostled aside from the world's highway, at least so far as India is concerned. Already Madras, Calcutta, and all the eastward dependencies are fully five days nearer to England, the route is a thousand miles shorter than it was only a year ago and requires but the order of the Secretary of State to be immediately available. The Railway across the Peninsula from Madras to Beypoor has obviously become the highway to Europe and has brought us all Eastward within twenty-four or twenty-five days sail of England instead of thirty which is the present average. We have stated the gain as to time at five days though we have heard it calculated at seven but we prefer keeping within the mark. It is, however, evidently on a moment's consideration that were Beypoor to be made the terminal port for the Steamers from Aden, the mails would be half way up the Bay to Calcutta, before, according to the present route, they could sight Point de Galle. The Railway Company are prepared to run a weekly express in connexion with these Steamers by means of which the Mails could be brought over to Madras and in sixteen hours put on board the Calcutta, Ceylon, China, and even the Australian Steamers lying with Steam up in our roads. Should Government restrict the direct service with Aden to Calcutta, Madras and China with a fortnightly Mail, the *hiatus* might be filled up by a steamer plying in connexion with the Bombay Mails between Bombay and Beypoor, which would still give us a gain of three clear days. By carrying the China Mails *via* Madras, that country would be brought nearer not only to England but also to Calcutta, the value of which approximation can scarcely be overestimated. But besides the advantage of bringing all these dependencies into closer communication with one another and with the mother country, this re-arrangement of the Mail Service would be attended directly and indirectly with no inconsiderable financial advantages. The reduction of maritime mileage would of itself effect a considerable reduction in the amount of the subsidy for the sea service while Government would gain immensely by bringing such an amount of traffic over their own Railway. Every rupee thus carried would go toward a reduction of the guaranteed interest for which they are now responsible. Some of the travelling public may object that though by this route there may be a considerable shortening of time and distance there is a counterpoise in the additional trouble and fatigue of a long railway journey. It might be a sufficient reply to say that in arranging the Postal Service Her Majesty's Post Master General never consults the ease or convenience of travellers. The shortest effective route and the speediest communications are the paramount consideration with him. And never more than now has swift intercommunication been a commercial and political necessity between India and England, now virtually the seat of Government and the centre of commercial vitality. But prospective travellers may overrate these objections. Little exception is taken to the railway journey through Egypt, so much more disagreeable in every way than the swift, comfortable night train, completing the distance from coast to coast, almost between sunset and sunrise. Travellers, however, would share with Government in the financial benefits of the shortened mileage by a very considerable reduction in their fares, which in these days of multiform taxation and attenuated incomes is a welcome compensation for a little inconvenience, even were not the mere shortening of the journey to the homesick exile by five whole days a sufficient compensation [illegible] comfort [illegible] removed by the magnificent [illegible] can land and embark with [illegible] discomfort in Madras than in many of our English ports. As to Beypoor as a harbour, it has nothing at present beyond considerable capability of improvement at a comparatively small expense. The surf and the swell of which we have heard occasionally, we must say we have never seen though we have looked for them at all seasons. This very month, one of the worst on the Western Coast, they are calmness itself compared with the surf at Madras. Nature has almost made a complete breakwater in the shape of a horse-shoe, enclosing a harbour of above seventy acres in extent in which, if the breakwater were completed, ships of moderate tonnage could lie in safety in all weathers. We have seen a chart of this proposed harbour with the soundings ranging from seven to eleven feet at low water with a similar depth at the entrance. To this may be added three or four feet at high water. By dredging, a considerably greater depth could be obtained if required. The proposed pier and breakwater would carry rails running into the Railway station. How this pier is to be erected, or rather at whose cost, must be settled between the Government and the Railway Company. But were it completed, and nature has done so much that the expense would not be great, a small service steamer like those plying in Southampton could take off the Mail passengers and goods from the large steamer lying in the Offing, run in alongside the pier and speedily transfer her freight to the Railway. Even as matters stand at present, there would be neither difficulty nor danger in passengers landing in ordinary open boats, for, as far as we can ascertain, no accident has occurred during the last five years in the course of which many thousand tons of Railway materials and stores have been landed in all weathers.

We have been told very recently by a supercilious Calcutta contemporary that "Madras is a decaying place." It may be so and we are not aware of it. We have indicated, in very general terms, at least one way in which this decadence may be arrested. Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir William Denison have given their cordial approval and if we have not been misinformed, have promised their hearty support to the scheme we have sketched in outline. For its success, much may depend upon the voice and the advocacy of the Madras public. There is a happy conjunction of interests for the moment in her favor. Bombay is not in collision, Calcutta, with an eye to her own advantage must for once be sympathising and co-operative. For once, without jealousy she will see us advance our own interests and confer a great boon on others. Should the golden opportunity be lost, should the energy of self-interest in other quarters prevail over the apathy of Madras we shall have not only to bear the reproach about which, unfriendly neighbours tell us, we are callously indifferent, but we shall have to acquiesce in a commercial and political decadence less easy to be borne and perhaps impossible to retrieve.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE LATE LORD CANNING.

(From the Times, June 18.)

Charles John Canning was born at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton—a house now incorporated with the Kensington Museum—in 1812, the third son of the celebrated George Canning. The most important fact connected with his early life is his education at Christ Church, Oxford. We have often had to record the glory of this College as the chief nursing mother of statesmen in our time. In the previous generation Trinity College, Cambridge, had this honour; but the race of veterans whom she reared are now almost gone, Lord Lansdowne being one of the very few left, and Lord Palmerston being claimed by St. John's. Christ Church was the intellectual home of Peel and the followers of Peel. Among the followers of Peel, indeed, we cannot count Sir George Lewis, but there remain Lord Stanhope, Mr. Gladstone, Lords Dalhousie, Canning, and Elgin. The last four were at College together; the last three graduated very nearly at the same time. They all obtained honours; but the two who were wholly Scotch were least high, while the two who were only half Scotch stood the highest. Lords Elgin and Dalhousie were respectfully first class and fourth class in classics; Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, was a double first, while Lord Canning all but reached this position, for he was of the first class in classics, and of the second in mathematics. Three of these have been successively lifted to one of the most splendid positions which a British subject can enjoy. Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General of India from the beginning of 1848; Lord Canning succeeded him early in 1856. Let us hope that Lord Elgin, upon whom the honor has fallen in the present year, will enjoy a happier fortune than that of either of his college friends.

Lord Canning, then Mr. Canning (for the peerage which his father had earned was given in the first instance to his mother) entered upon public life in 1836, when he appeared in the House of Commons as member for Warwickshire. In the following year his mother died, and he went to the Upper-House. When Sir R. Peel came into power, in 1841, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held this post till 1846, in spite of the inconvenience of having both the Secretary and the Under-Secretary of the same department in the House of Lords. Of course, Lord Aberdeen could not be spared from the Foreign-office, and it may be imagined both that Lord Canning would feel anxious to distinguish himself in the same political line as his father, and that Sir Robert Peel, in tender memory of the past, would be particularly ready to further the political aspirations of George Canning's son. For a month or two, in the reconstructed Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Canning was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; but in July, 1846, he resigned with his party, and, declining high office at the hands of Lord Derby, returned with the Coalition Ministry in 1853. In the Government of Lord Aberdeen Lord Canning was Post-Master-General, and distinguished himself as far as possible in such a department by his administrative capacity. He worked very hard, made many changes in the internal organization of the department, and set on foot the practice of submitting annually to Parliament a report of the work, and especially the progress, achieved by the Post-office. He held the same appointment for a short time in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, but it became necessary, as the year 1855 wore on, to select a successor to Lord Dalhousie, and none seemed so fit to send out as his college friend Lord Canning. The peculiar fitness of this selection lay in the fact that the Governor-Generalship was the destined prize of which George Canning had been baulked. He had received the appointment, he was on the eve of starting for India, when Lord Castlereagh committed suicide, and the Foreign-office was left without a head. Canning, a comparatively poor man, gave up the chances of acquiring a fortune in the splendid post of Viceroy, in order to win a name for himself at home, and perhaps to reach the Premiership. He did win a name, and he did become First Minister, but he died in the effort. These events which Lord Palmerston, as a Canningite, could not forget, and Lord Canning, otherwise well qualified for the post, was appointed to succeed Lord Dalhousie.

He began his reign in India on the last day of February, 1856, and the events of it are so recent, besides being, by their importance, so well known, that it can scarcely be necessary for us here and now to write their history. In the year after he assumed office the mutiny broke out, and he had to stem it as he could. Never has any Governor-General of India had to go through so fierce a trial. He had a fearful load of responsibility; for a moment the Indian Empire seemed almost lost; in Calcutta the European inhabitants were in the greatest consternation; and Lord Canning was accused of weakness and softness in dealing with the crisis. The Indian Empire was saved as by a miracle. It was saved by the firmness and the resolution of a very small band of men, chief among whom ranks Lord Canning. For a time even the friends of the Governor-General were in doubt as to the wisdom of his policy; but it is now confessed that in that terrible emergency he displayed extraordinary courage, great administrative and very great moral qualities. There are few finer things in modern history than the fact of his quietly remaining at his post after receiving Lord Ellenborough's outrageous despatch on the Government of Oude. As he had before been accused of too much leniency to the natives, he was now accused, and that, too, by the Home Government, and in the most extravagant terms, of too much severity. After such a public rebuke, especially in the knowledge that it was undeserved, he could easily have escaped from the labour of a most arduous task, the pacification of India. He might have resigned, and let some new man undertake the work. He held on, however. He knew that under the circumstances resignation would be most embarrassing to the public service, and that no one could do the work of pacification so effectually as himself. He remained where he was, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing India once more happy and content, once more able to make the revenue meet the expenditure, to flourish in a new life. Having faced such unexampled dangers, having grappled with such enormous difficulties, and having accomplished such wonderful triumphs, Lord Canning came home, two months ago, for a repose. The repose which he sought he has found in death.

Lord Canning, who was raised to an earldom in consequence of his services in India, has left no family. His titles, therefore, die with him, and the line of George Canning now survives only in Lady Clanricarde and her children.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the [illegible], June [illegible])

The existing abundance in the money market, being attended with the usual flood of new public companies and public loans, the manner in which the task of [illegible] habitually [illegible] allotments in new projects. [illegible] imagine that such a mode of livelihood must be very precarious, but that they make it pay is evident from the very fact that they keep to it. Perhaps such persons perform a useful office in standing as a sort of middlemen between the capitalists who distribute all these good things and the public who might be choked if they swallowed them all at once. But, quite apart from these persons, who are quite competent to take care of themselves, there are many thousands of persons engaged in legitimate financial and commercial business in every part of the kingdom—bankers, merchants, brokers, manufacturers, and others—who come forward with subscriptions on the announcement of any new scheme of which they think favourably. The aggregate of such applications, combined with those designed with a view to permanent investment by the general public, frequently represents an astonishing amount of money-power. When a *bonâ-fide* investor, subscribes, he ought surely to be accommodated to the full extent of his request, for it is to him, above all others, that the invitation is addressed and the more numerously he and his class respond, the more certain is the success of the operation. This is indeed clear, for the value of any article is simply a question of supply and demand, and if the genuine absorption of a new stock is so large as to leave no surplus floating in the market, caused by the realisations of speculative allottees, the deficiency of the supply is sure to have a beneficial influence on the market price. No doubt can be entertained, therefore, that the distributors of new foreign loans or joint-stock companies' capital, ought to place before them, as the very first point to be attended to, a careful selection of all applications for investment, and allot to them in full. To decide who applies for investment and who for speculative purposes or with the intention of selling soon, is of course the chief difficulty, and at the same time the chief business of the distributors, who must not grudge the trouble, because as a rule, they get very well renumerated in affairs of this kind. Yet the complaint has been invariably heard of late, on the occasion of allotments, that many *bonâ-fide* applications have been passed over, while notoriously speculative subscribers, who have managed to enlist some personal interest, have been favourably treated. We confess we are rather weary of the letters of complaint which reach us immediately after each issue of "letters of regret" to unsuccessful applicants, whose only consolation seems then to consist in inflicting the expression of their wrathful disappointment upon the unoffending journalist. The real investor is by far the less demonstrative sufferer: he wishes to take part in the new issue, applies as he is invited to do, gets nothing but a letter of apology as a compensation for the loss of interest on the money which he has lodged as a deposit; and then his action depends upon the degree of amiability existing in his disposition and the degree of estimation he attaches to the proposed investment. In one case, though somewhat chagrined and perhaps puzzled at the rejection of his application, he buys what he wants in the market, and withdraws, with the benefit of the lesson he has learnt. If of a choleric temperament he does not buy, but probably resolves to wash his hands entirely of such matters in future. But the outpourings of disappointment are most loudly heard from the large semi-speculative class to whom we have already alluded, and who, to say truth seem to be the most important and frequent supporters of these financial operations. They take the simple ground that when they respond to the invitation of the contractors, agents, or directors, and subscribe for a portion of a loan or for a number of shares, at the same time endorsing their application with a substantial deposit, they become entitled to a portion of the amount, and ought not to be excluded entirely. They contend, in short, that their compliance with the stipulations of the prospectus gives them a moral claim which cannot in equity be ignored. Others go so far as to maintain that there ought to be an inpartial *pro rata* distribution. This plan probably will be acted upon, for personal influence and the desire to promote business connections will always have weight, and it has been said, with a caustic truth that no one really knows the number of his friends and acquaintance until he has "brought out" a successful loan or public company. But we confess we hold with those moderate persons who urge that they ought to have *some portion* of what they apply for. They have fulfilled their part of the bargain; let the contractors perform their's. It certainly is not fair to invite applications and then entirely reject them. Investors ought to be considered before any others; persons who notoriously "write" for the mere purpose of immediate resale, might very well be put on the least advantageous footing; while friends and connexions might be treated with such degree of favour as is compatible with justice to all: but the principle of absolute exclusion is inadmissible in any instance. Contractors and directors ought to arrange so as to reserve to themselves the legitimate power of closing the list whenever they may deem fit to do so, as by this means they have only themselves to blame if they allow the aggregate of the subscriptions to attain proportions rendering an equitable distribution almost a physical impossibility.

It is not difficult, we think, to discover the real source of the wide-spread disappointments complained of; it consists in the exercise, in the majority of instances, of too much personal favouritism. Every financial operation that is brought forward is more immediately in the hands of a certain clique, and if the allotment is limited too closely to the members of that clique and their connexions, to the exclusion of the comparatively unknown public, not only is injustice committed, but the full success of the transaction is impaired, by reason of the relative narrowness of the basis on which it is made to rest. We are convinced that in this partial and exclusive system lies the real cause of the heaviness which has lately come over the market for new projects. Scrip in new loans has become very dull, while the shares of new banks and other companies which "came out" brilliantly, amid great competition, and at high premiums, have greatly disappointed the expectations of the holders by falling to par, and in some cases even to a discount. Some of this disappointment is doubtless due to the bad habits of subscribing for more than the applicant has the means of paying calls upon; but here again the evil of a restricted and partial allotment shows itself. If contractors and directors will permit their friends and connexions to monopolise more scrip and shares than they can conveniently keep or pay upon, constant sales, in face of coming calls, become inevitable; and in this way a very unsatisfactory feeling may be excited, and really genuine and well-considered projects may be temporarily subjected to discredit. Had the scrip or shares been more widely distributed amongst the broad-backed public, it is probable that the incidence of the calls would be comparatively lightly felt. Neither is it any adequate compensation if the public eventually have their revenge by being enabled to take shares at low prices, as they drop from the hands of the disappointed original allottees. The persons who have been inequitably excluded at the allotment may, by biding their time, procure for themselves admission in some cases at a price even below par, but the bloom is then off the fruit. A loss of prestige has been sustained, and the article, though intrinsically as good as ever it was, and with the advantage of being better held, through the weeding-out of weak holders, is less likely to rise at once into solid favour. We have no doubt that in the long run the present defective system will work its own cure; but in the interim, while making every allowance for the peculiar difficulty of the task imposed on allotters, who will always find it impossible to please every body it may yet be useful to place on record once more the equitable claim of subscribers to an allotment of *some portion*, however limited, of the stock on which they are invited to lodge their deposit. It is only by this plan that the interests of allotters and allotees can be permanently combined, and the requirements of justice complied with.

LITERATURE.

PARAGUAY.*

(From the Saturday Review, May 31.)

We have not given all the titles of Colonel du Gratz, which take up thirteen lines of small type on the title-page, and end with an &c.; but the reader will know enough about them if we inform him that the writer of the volume has been Under-Secretary of State of the Argentine Republic, is a member of more European learned and other societies than we were aware were in existence, and wears on his uniform various Brazilian, Belgian, Prussian, and Spanish decorations. He has avowedly written this book to make the European public acquainted with the present state of Paraguay, and to turn the attention of his Belgian countrymen towards emigrating in that direction. The chief interest of the volume for an Englishman, however, will be found, like the point of a lady's letters, in the postscript or appendix, which contains documentary proofs of the unsatisfactory state of our relations with the Republic of Paraguay.

Colonel du Gratz was twelve years in the service of the Argentine Confederation, and, before leaving America, he visited Paraguay, and the insufficient information which he found in all previous accounts of the country induced him to write the present volume. This book, however reliable an authority on matters commercial, industrial, and financial, is not a very attractive volume for a general reader, the style being of a very jejune character. The writer has not known how to mix the sweet with the useful. The absence of all power of description, amid regions of mighty rivers, interminable savannahs, and semi-tropical vegetation, makes us regret the rich treasures which the eyes of a Chateaubriand or a Bernardni de St. Pierre might have detailed before us.

The Republic of Paraguay has an especial interest for those who are curious about the question of races; for here alone has the primitive American, the Guarani, mingled with the European, and produced a new race. In the opinion of Colonel du Graty [illegible] interesting episode in [illegible], and we recommend the subject to any aspirant after the honours of romance of the Robinson Crusoe school as a highly promising one. The Jesuits ruled alone, without any assistance from their other European brethren, from whom, indeed, they separated their native communities by means of deep trenches and palisades, around the villages and lands; and the means they took to render all communication impossible between the people they governed and the world beyond them subjected them to the suspicion of wishing to withdraw from the Crown of Spain, or of working mines for their private benefit. This seclusion was evidently part of their policy, as the fathers themselves, within their little dominions, lived in strict privacy, and only held communication with such Indians as were absolutely essential to their plan. Their system of government appears to have been one of the very mildest ever attempted, and the Indians seem to have obeyed their spiritual governors with great docility of character. The Jesuit fathers first taught their Indian converts to labour on the communist principle, and by degrees they introduced private property. The labour they imposed upon their flocks was very moderate, and that for not more than half the day. Their days of work were diversified with all kinds of festivals, dances, and sham combats. Even labour itself was made to wear a festive appearance, for the troops of labourers went to their fields and returned from them to the sound of bands of music. They have left enduring records behind them of their rule, in numerous well-built villages, and fine churches and edifices—all the result of native labour. But, as we said, a reliable and detailed narrative of this, one of the most interesting experiments of civilization, is a thing greatly to be desired.

Paraguay appears to be making at present rapid advances. A railway is in process of formation; and we read of arsenals, steamboats, cannon founderies, and increasing exports and imports. Since the death of the dictator Francia, one of Mr. Carlyle's favourite despots, the country has been slowly awakening from the terror and torpor which his brute absolutism and isolation-policy struck into the people. A republic was established soon after the decease of that strange character in 1840, and the government appears to have been since then wisely conducted, for the revenue of the State is increasing, and so far from having debts, the public treasury has a considerable sum at its disposal. In the days of Rosas, they had some difficulties with the Argentine Republic, but they got well out of them, and many readers will be surprised to learn that the principal animosity which rankles in the gentle Paraguayan breast is directed towards this country. How many Englishmen are aware that, at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, Britain is denounced at the present hour as the violator of treaties the contemner of the weak, and a criminal by the laws of nations? To say truth, the history of this quarrel requires further explanation than is to be found in these pages. In 1853, the plenipotentiaries of France, England, Sardinia, and the United States, signed a treaty with Paraguay, at Asuncion, to regulate their mutual commercial and friendly relations. This treaty was to expire in 1860. Mr. Christie came to Paraguay as English plenipotentiary in 1859 to renew the treaty, and was received in public audience by the President of the Republic. He pronounced a discourse full of fine compliments and sayings about the designs of Providence, great seas and rivers, the faculties of man, and the wish of Queen Victoria to stretch her hand all across the Atlantic, and a thousand miles up the Paraguay, and strike a perpetual league of friendship with the new Republic of Paraguay. We are told, however, that, notwithstanding this fine speech, the *exigencies* of the English diplomate were so great, and his hurry so pressing, that it was found impossible to do business with him, and that he went off in high dudgeon soon afterwards.

Here, probably, is to be found the explanation of the somewhat supercilious treatment which the Paraguayans have subsequently met with from England. The points of difference with Mr. Christie are said to have been, first, that he insisted on the treaty being signed in twenty days, and next, that he insisted on concluding a negotiation with the President already commenced with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. From these facts, and from the length and formality of some despatches published in this volume, we suspect the officials of Paraguay retain much of the old Spanish punctilio, and that this, exaggerated by the magnificent self-assertion of a little State, came in collision with the energetic decisiveness of the British authorities. In any case, in 1859, a man, Canstatt by name—one of those hybrids who are always claiming the protection of the English consuls and getting us into trouble—was arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the life of the President of the Republic, and, the reclamations of the English consul in his behalf not being allowed, formed a pretext for the departure of the British representative. The next event in the differences between Great Britain and the Sovereign State of Paraguay was the pursuit, without declaration of war (as the Paraguayans assert), of their war steamer, the *Tacuari*, having on board their brigadier-general Lopez, into the harbour of Buenos Ayres, by two British ships of war, without any result. However, this seemed to the Government of Paraguay such a premeditated aggression and violation of the rights of neutrals, that they despatched a *chargé d'affaires* to London to obtain explanations. This gentleman, M. Calvo, has up to the present time exercised his energies in the compilation of long despatches, and other diplomatic steps for obtaining official recognition, in vain. Lord Russell has steadily rejected all advances, and the peril of "imminent war" still exists between Great Britain and the Sovereign State of Paraguay.

As, however, the total population of the Republic amounts only to 1,337,439 we need not increase our naval or army estimates very considerably in consequence of this want of *entente cordiale* between the two countries. The permanent army consists of 12,000 men, and the navy of ten steamers, and forty vessels of from one hundred to two hundred tons. The principal revenue of the State is from the manufacture of Paraguay tea—the Yerba-Mate—which is made from the dried leaves of the Paraguayan Ilex, which is very plentiful. The revenue from this, together with the custom and the rent of public lands, amounts to 12,441,323 francs yearly. Tobacco is also one of the great products of the country. It is, however, worth observing that the capabilities of the country for the production of cotton are very great, and that the cotton produced is of very good quality, and that the cultivation is increasing. Slavery still exists, but is dying out; the importation of slaves is forbidden; and the children of slaves are declared free, which is a favourable characteristic of the country. The number of men of colour is now very small, and slaves, Colonel du Graty tells us, very rare. In case any reader should be shamefully ignorant of the locality of a possibly formidable antagonist, we may tell him that Paraguay is in Central Southern America, curiously dovetailed between the rivers Paraguay and Parana, the great desert Chaco, the Argentine Republic, and the Empire of the Brazils. The capital, Asuncion, has 48,000 inhabitants.

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* *La République du Paraguay.* Par Alfred M. du Graty, Colonel d'Artillerie &c. Bruxelles, Leipzig, Gand, Londres. 1862.

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Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
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ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

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On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

500	Pieces Grey Long Cloths.	
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A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

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Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 13 per dozen.
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A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

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A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

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Pairs of Decanters, Spare Shades, Breakfast and Tea-sets, German Silver Knives and Forks, several pairs of Boots and Shoes, Glassware, 40 Cambay Carpets of different sizes, &c.

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PARTICULARS of the Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by public auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. at their Auction Rooms on Monday the 21st instant.

The sale to commence at 4 P. M.

Lot No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon, erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazaar street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2. This Lot includes 7¼ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

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Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate with a messuage, a stable thereon situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazaar street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or toward the East by the Borah Bazaar street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by the plot of land stretching under the "balcony of lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hullalcore passage forming part of the adjoining Property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is No. 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Faithfull, and Keir, Medow street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

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A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford, Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.
Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
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The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.

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Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

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Capital Travelling Tweed Suits	Rs. 20
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A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Inverness Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

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Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Warehousemen.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office,
73 and 74, King William Street, E.C.
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Capital, One Million, (With power to increase.)

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On every description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

Agents for Bombay and Presidency.
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

India Freehold Land Colonization, Trust, and Agency Association (Limited.)

Fully Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act.
Capital £100,000 in 100,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase to £500,000.

Deposit on application, 5s. per Share. It is calculated that this deposit will be sufficient for the early operations of the Association, but no Call to exceed 5s. per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

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The Oriental Bank Corporation, in India.

Solicitor.

R. D. Hughes, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Brokers.

Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 33, Thorgmorton-street.
Secretary.—E. J. Ray, Esq.
Offices.—2, New Broad-street, E.C.

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Madras—Arthur Lascelles, Esq.
North-West Provinces—Major E. Fiott Ferris, Rampore.
Bombay—Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE objects of this Association are:—

1. To purchase freehold lands in India, as now offered by Government for the first time, at an upset price of 5s. per acre for waste land, and 10s. for cleared lands.
2. To advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates.
3. To act as agents in India for capitalists and non-resident proprietors, in the investment of monies, collection of rents, or other trust and agency business.

The advantages which the Association presents are:—

1. The large profits accruing from the transactions in land, with a high rate of interest upon mortgage, and commissions on agency operations.
2. The additional interest derived on capital borrowed on guaranteed debentures and lent out by the Association in this country.
3. The limitation of the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares held.

The Scottish Australian Land Company, whose shares stand in the market at 40 per cent. premium, and have for many years divided 10 per cent to the Shareholders, is a prosperous example of a company formed on a similar basis, as is also the Agency Association, whose dividends are upwards of 117 per cent. per annum, and whose shares stand at 400 per cent. premium in the market; likewise the Canada Land Company, whose shares, with £32 10s. paid, quoted at £105.

The Association may also extend its operations to Ceylon.

Arrangements will be made for the transfer of Shares and the payment of dividends in India as well as in England.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Agents for this Presidency. LAWRENCE & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Board of Management.

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Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
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Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore, Solicitors).
Medical Officer.—Dr. C. C. Mead.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

Position of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Fund exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Ann. Income from Premiums exceeds	,, 7,60,000

The Premiums.

THESE were specially computed by Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, from data furnished under the authority of the Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, with reference to his Report upon the state of the Bengal Military Fund, upon which he was then engaged: no other life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

Example.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupee 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

Active Agents wanted in important places where the Company is not represented. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, June 1862.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19th, 20th, and 21st HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy. Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Canisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Cannisters, 4-8.

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No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

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JUST RECEIVED—
Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding. Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 30.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles, from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
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Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
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Thermometers, &c., &c.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

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Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

THE UNIVERSAL "QUICK STEP" JOURNAL,

arranged by the most eminent Bandmasters. This admirable collection, unprecedented for cheapness and for the effect produced in the arrangement, is clearly printed on

Stiff Parade Cards,

and is arranged for the following instruments. In the event of there being a larger number of instruments in a Band, the leading parts can be doubled with advantage; if an arrangement for fewer instruments is required, some of the inner parts can be omitted without essential detriment:—E flat Cornet (or Soprano); 1st B flat Cornet; Ripieno Cornet (or 1st Flugel Horn); 2nd B flat Cornet; 2nd E flat Cornet; 1st E flat Althorn; 2nd E flat Althorn; B flat Althorn (or B flat Tenor, Saxhorn, Baritone, or Tenor Euphonium); Euphonium; Bass Trombone; Bombardon; Side Drum; Bass Drum; 1st and 2nd B flat Trumpets; 1st and 2nd E flat Horns (or 1st and 2nd Sax Horn), 1st and 2nd Tenor Trombones.

SETS.

No.
1 Two Quick Steps: Minnie Clyde, and Gentle Annie.
2 Two Quick Steps: Old Bob Ridley, and Dixey's Land.
3 Two Quick Steps: Ring the Banjo, and So early in the Morning—with vocal chorus.
4 Two Quick Steps: Cheer, Boys, Cheer; and Rouse, Brothers, Rouse.
5 Slow March: The Signal, and Quick Step, Camptown Races—with vocal chorus.
6 Quick Step: I'd choose to be a Daisy, and Slow March—Rosalie the Prairie Flower.
7 Two Quick Steps: The Cure and the Captain.
8 Two Quick Steps: Home, Sweet Home, and Auld Lang Syne.
9 Two Quick Steps: Marseillaise Hymn, and Partant pour la Syrie.
10 God save the Queen, and Rule Britannia, and two Quick Steps, Garry Owen, and St. Patrick's Day.
11 Two Marches: No. 1. Huntsman's Chorus, 2. The Standard Bearer.
12 Three Funeral Marches: The Dead March in "Saul," Adestes Fideles, the Old Hundred.
13 Two Quick Stepr; Aunt Sally, and Lula is our darling pride.
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15 Two Quick Steps: Beautiful Star, and Willie we have missed you.
16 Two Sacred Quick Steps: 1. from the "Creation," 2. from the "Messiah."
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18 Two Steps on Verdi's Operas: "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Il Trovatore."
19 Two Sacred Quick Steps: Mozart's Gloria Patria, and Sound the Loud Timbrel.
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21 Three Sacred Marches: See the Conq'ring Hero, and March & Chorus from "Judas Maccabeus."
22 Three Quick Steps: Girl I left behind me, British Grenadiers, and the Flag of Old England.
23 Four Quick Steps: Hearts of Oak, Tight little Island, Down among the Dead Men, and the Forester's Song.
24 Four Quick Steps, on popular Comic Songs.
25 Two Operatic Quick Steps: Martha, Travista.
N. B.—Price Rupees 4 each set.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay, Military Band Instrument Importers, always keep in Stock a large assortment of every description of Military Band requisites.

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